THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1805:

With a View of the NEW BRIDGE *and* TOWN *of* KELSO.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805. Sept.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.91	44	64	—	Clear
27	29.93	40	66	—	Cloudy
28	29.99	50	64	—	Ditto
29	30.41	44	66	—	Clear
30	30.4	40	63	—	Ditto
Oct. 1	30.35	45	62	—	Ditto
2	30.25	48	57	—	Ditto
3	30.15	47	64	—	Ditto
4	30.23	44	66	—	Ditto
5	30.2	45	57	—	Ditto
6	30.	45	60	—	Ditto
7	30.05	45	65	—	Ditto
8	30.1	54	58	—	Cloudy
9	29.75	50	57	—	Ditto
10	29.78	45	50	0.05	Rain
11	29.95	33	56	—	Clear
12	29.45	44	55	0.061	Rain
13	29.32	40	53	—	Clear
14	29.25	42	54	—	Ditto
15	29.3	46	55	0.072	Rain
16	29.45	38	53	—	Clear
17	29.5	40	52	0.317	Rain
18	29.87	48	51	—	Clear
19	30.	32	56	—	Ditto
20	30.01	30	55	—	Ditto
21	30.02	31	55	—	Ditto
22	29.93	42	50	—	Cloudy
23	29.73	40	55	—	Clear
24	29.6	42	50	—	Cloudy
25	29.48	45	50	—	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 0.50

High Water at LEITH For NOVEMBER 1805.

Days.		Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Fr.	1	9 17	9 56
Sa.	2	10 32	11 6
Su.	3	11 27	11 48
M.	4	— —	0 26
Tu.	5	0 47	1 9
W.	6	1 30	1 50
Th.	7	2 11	2 31
Fr.	8	2 53	3 12
Sa.	9	3 32	3 53
Su.	10	4 13	4 34
M.	11	5 6	5 29
Tu.	12	5 53	6 18
W.	13	6 47	7 16
Th.	14	7 52	8 29
Fr.	15	9 10	9 50
Sa.	16	10 29	11 4
Su.	17	11 31	11 57
M.	18	— —	0 23
Tu.	19	0 46	1 8
W.	20	1 28	1 48
Th.	21	2 7	2 27
Fr.	22	2 46	3 5
Sa.	23	3 24	3 43
Su.	24	4 2	4 21
M.	25	4 40	4 59
Tu.	26	5 18	5 37
W.	27	5 56	6 15
Th.	28	6 34	6 53
Fr.	29	7 12	7 36
Sa.	30	8 10	8 48

MOON's PHASES.

FOR NOVEMBER 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	7.	1	42.	Morn.
Last Qurtr.	13.	6	33.	Even.
New Moon,	21.	5	23.	Morn.
First Qurtr.	29.	10.	48.	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nov. 2. Duke of Kent born (1767.)
3. Princess Sophia born (1777.)
5. Gunpowder Plot, (1605.)
11. Martinmas
12. Court of Session sits
30. St Andrew's day

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR OCTOBER 1805.

Description of the VIEW.

THE former bridge over the Tweed at Kelso, having, five or six years ago, been carried away by a violent flood, a new one was begun to be erected in its place in the year 1800, on a plan by the celebrated Mr Rennie, civil engineer. It has been lately completed, and, as it is reckoned one of the most elegant structures of the kind in Scotland, and built on the improved modern plan, as will be observed from the flatness at top of the arches, &c.* we trust it will not be unacceptable to our readers, even on the small scale on which we are necessarily obliged to present it.

CURIOUS ETYMOLOGIES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is now more than half a century, since the celebrated Dr Swift advanced an Hypothesis, that the English language was the only original one, and all others derivations from it. In my younger days, I was disposed to look on this performance in a ludicrous light, but having frequently weighed the matter, I am now a sincere convert to the Dean's opinion. Even those who dissent from me, must commend my patriotism, at it is in my opinion as patriotic to establish the antiquity of our language, as of our lineage. As the Hebrew is the most ancient language (the English excepted,) and the affinity betwixt them consequently most difficult to be traced, I have annexed a few derivations from it. If they find a place in your useful Miscellany, I shall occasionally send you more, not only from the Hebrew, but also from the Greek and Latin languages.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

R. H.

ADAM, *i. e.* A' Dam', or All Damn. The name is particularly appropriate, for in him the whole human race were damned.

PELEG, *i. e.* Pe'l Eg' or Peel Egg. It is recorded, that in his days the earth was divided. The division and security of property would necessarily introduce refinement in taste and manners. Men who in a savage state ate their meat raw, would now boil or roast it. The particular refinement introduced by Peel Egg, as his name sufficiently imports, was that of peeling his eggs, whereas they formerly used to eat them shells and all.

JOSEPH. This Gentleman's history makes a conspicuous figure in sacred write. He was so much the father's darling, that the whole family were neglected for him. He could not be a moment out of his father's sight, but his father would run up and down, and enquire of every one he met "is Joe safe?" "is Joe safe?" His brethren therefore called

* For a particular account of this new mode of building bridges, see the Supplement to the 3d edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, article *Arch*, written by the late Professor Robison.

called him by way of derision, Joseph or rather Joe safe.

Isaac, *i. e.* Eyes Ache. He was very tender-eyed, and looked very much down, so much so indeed, that on some particular occasions he was obliged to lift up his eyes before he could see. The Scripture informs us, he lifted up his eyes and saw Rebekah coming.

Esau, *i. e.* Ye Sow. He was a man of a savage disposition. His gluttony and hairyness are proverbial. His mother detested him, and instead of calling him my dear, &c., always addressed him by the opprobrious epithet of "Ye Sow," which, of course, became his name.

Jonathan, *i. e.* Jo'n a Than', or John a Thane. It is well known that Thane was a title of high dignity among us in ancient times. Jonathan was heir apparent to his father's throne. His name imports the same thing, as if we were to say Earl John, or Prince John, a very apposite title for a king's eldest son.

P. S. These few examples cannot fail to draw the attention of the learned to the antiquity of the English language. If the Hebrew is not derived from the English, how does it come to pass, that the names above quoted are not only downright English, but also correspond to every known circumstance of the history of the persons so named? *R. H.*

Doubts respecting a Passage of Cæsar.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN considering the difference between antient and modern times, there is one point of comparison in which the advantage seems to rest with the moderns; and that is in *the authenticity of history*. The rapidly extensive circulation of all record, through its cheap and speedy multiplication by the printing press, together with the like facilities of its correction through the same means, subject modern history to such a rigid test as must purge it of all its dross of falsehood or embellishment, leaving nothing to remain but the unadulterated state of the fact.

This advantage, it must be acknowledged, cannot altogether and at once be expected, excepting where the press is free: and, of course, it is not surprising to see a naval victory claimed, as upon a late occasion, where the victor retired, with the *accidental loss* of two of his ships of the line, taken from him by his vanquished antagonist. Nay, even where the freedom of the press is established, the same contentious spirit of liberty, which upholds that freedom, opens also a door for the temporary intrusion of the misrepresentations of faction; whilst, from the largeness of that theatre upon which public transactions are carried on through the superior general extent of modern above antient states, considerable time may elapse before those who had nearer access can undeceive those who were situated beyond observing distance.—Sooner or later, however, it would appear, that modern history must necessarily undergo that ordeal which shall ascertain its authenticity.

I do indeed acknowledge, that, in some few particular cases, antient histories were published under such secure checks against falsification as give an assurance of their authenticity to which few modern histories can pretend. This observation I would consider as peculiarly applicable, in its largest extent, to the history of the Pelopennesian war by Thucydi-

des

des: The highest energies of human action were in that short period exhibited within a most narrow extent of territory; and the narrative was publicly read, in the general assembly of all Greece at the Olympic games; and of course, under the correction of all those who had been principal actors in the scene, or who had received the reports of such actors.

I would not, however, say so far for the authenticity, in all its parts, of the commentaries of Julius Cæsar.—To point out the suspicious nature of his testimony, in a particular instance which occurred to me when consulting him for another purpose, is the design I had in view in addressing you at present, and which also has given rise to the preceding prefatory remarks.

The passage I allude to is near the beginning of the 1st book, and runs as follows:

Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit quæ nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam partem eorum concidit: reliqui sese fugæ mandarunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus. Nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoria, L. Cassium Consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat: Ita, sive casu, sive consilio Deorum immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit: qua in re, Cæsar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est; quod ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum L. Pisonem legatum Tigurini eodem prœlio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

"When Cæsar had learned by his spies that the Helvetians had now transported three parts of their forces over that river, but that the fourth part was left on this side of the river Arar; having left his camp about the third watch with three legions, he came to that part which had not yet passed the river. Having attacked them encumbered and off their guard, he slew a great part of them; the rest took to flight and hid themselves in the nearest woods. This was called the Tigurine Canton. For all the Helvetian State is divided into four cantons. This canton alone, when it had gone from home, in the memory of our fathers, had slain L. Cassius the consul, and had sent his army under the yoke. Thus, either by chance, or by the design of the immortal gods, that part of the Helvetian State which had brought a signal calamity on the Roman people, first suffered punishment. On which occasion, Cæsar revenged not only public, but also private injuries; because his grandfather, Lucius Piso, had been slain by the Tigurines in the same battle in which they had slain Cassius."

Assuredly this passage is strongly marked by internal evidence. I would just ask any of your readers, who are not absolutely determined to *pin their faith to the sleeve* of the historian, whether the fact, *really occurring*, gave birth to the historian's reflection? or whether a story, *of such wonderful and happy coincidence*, was not rather fabricated to afford opportunity for the reflection being made? —There is a *possibility*, I acknowledge, in the former alternative of supposition; but an infinitely greater *probability* in the latter. Meanwhile, whosoever shall be inclined to adopt the former, will find countenance in the French proverb, *Le vray n'est pas toujours le plus vraisemblable.*

Yours, &c.

F.

CELESTIAL

Celestial Phenomena *for November* 1805.

Friday, November 1st.

THE planet Venus will be in conjunction with *θ Ophiuci*, a star of the 4.3d magnitude, situated in the right foot of Ophiuchus; in longitude 8ˢ..18°..40′..23″, and latitude 1°..48′. 35″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..59′..23 South, the nearest distance of their centers will be 10′..48″, and Venus will pass to the South of the Star.

On the same day the planet Pallas is situated in the Constellation *Gemini*, between ϰ and ϑ, in right ascension 79°..8′, and South declination 26°..8′.

On the same day the new planet Juno is situated in the constellation *Leo*, in longitude 5ˢ..10°..23′ and latitude 5°..47′ South.

Wednesday November 6th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday, November 7th.

The planet Ceres is situated in 111°..24′ of right ascension, and 24°..5′ of North Declination.

On the same day the planet Jupiter is situated in longitude 8ˢ..10°.. 7′..56″, and latitude 27′ North. He comes to the meridian about 40 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, November 11th.

The planet Juno is situated in longitude 5ˢ..13°..54′, and latitude 5°..33′ South.

On the same day the Georgium Sidus is situated in longitude 6ˢ.. 23°..0′..5″, and latitude 34 minutes North.

Wednesday November 13th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with λ *Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 9ˢ..3°..36′:.50″, The latitude of Venus being 2°..22′..36″ South, and that of λ Sagittarii 2°..5′..31″ South, the nearest approach of their centres will be 17′..5″, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Thursday, November 14th.

The planet Pallas is situated in right ascension 78°..40′, and south declination 20°,.30′.

Saturday, November 16th.

The right ascension of the Planet Ceres is at present 111°..54′, and her declination 24°..4e′ North.

Monday, November 18th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with σ *Sagittarii*, a star of the 4.3 magnitude situated in the left shoulder of the Archer, in longitude 9ˢ..9°..40′..36″, and latitude 3°.. 24′..55″ South. The latitude of Venus being 2°..28′..1″ South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 56′..56″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Tuesday November 19th.

The planet Saturn is situated in longitude 6ˢ..23°..35′..6″, and latitude 2°..18′ North. He comes to the meridian at 42 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, November 22d.

The Sun will enter the sign *Sagittarius* at 38 minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday November 21st.

The longitude of Juno is at present 5ˢ..16°..44′, and her latitude 5°..21′ South.

Saturday, November 23d.

The Planet Mars will be in conjunction with B *Ophiuci* *, a star of the 4.5 magnitude situated in the right shoulder of Ophiuchus, in longitude 8ˢ..19°..37′..30″. The latitude of Mars being 47′..8″ south, and that of B *Ophiuci* 55′..11″ South, the distance of their centre at the time of conjunction will be 8′..3″ and the

* This star is erroneously called B Ophiuchi in the Nautical Almanack.

the planet will pass to the North of the star.

On the same day the planet PALLAS is situated in right ascension 79°..12′, and declination 23°..23′ South.

Monday, November 25th.

The right ascension of CERES is at present 111°..49′, and her declination 25°..22′ North.

Murrayfield,
Oct. 28th 1805. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

DR HERSCHEL is said to have discovered that the form of the planet Saturn, instead of being spherical, is that of a *cube with its angles and edges truncated.* This discovery, so unexpected and anomalous, will require nothing short of ocular demonstration to satisfy the minds of astronomers. The figure of all the other bodies of the solar system is spherical, setting aside that depression at their poles which is the consequence of a rotatory motion; and Dr Herschel himself found, many years ago, that the figure of Saturn was spheroidal, the polar being to the equatorial axis as 9 to 10. This discovery therefore is repugnant to Dr Herschel's former observations; and if it turns out to be true, will deprive us of all confidence in such of the discoveries of this celebrated astronomer, as have not been confirmed by other observers.

Mr JAMES VEITCH, at Inchbonny near Jedburgh, has made considerable improvements upon the construction of the common plough. These partly consist in giving a new form to the sock, which diminishes the weight of the materials without altering their strength, and renders the draught much easier than in ploughs of the common form. The superiority of this improved plough over those of the old construction, was acknowledged, after a fair trial, by some of the most respectable gentlemen and experienced farmers in the neighbourhood. On a future occasion we shall endeavour to give our readers a fuller account of these improvements.

La Lande's medal has been adjudged by the National Institute to Mr HARDING of Lilienthal, for his discovery of the new planet *Juno.* The Observatory of Gottingen has been put under the care of this able astronomer.

J. B. RICHTER has discovered pure nichel to be one of the noble metals, from the circumstance of its not becoming oxided by the combined influence of air and fire.

A new vegetable substance has been discovered by Mr ROSE, in a concentrated decoction of elecampane root, *inula helenium.* This decoction, after standing a few hours, deposits a white farinaceous powder resembling starch, but differing from it both in its principles and in its manner of comporting itself with other substances. This vegetable substance holds a middle rank between starch and gum. It is probable that it exists in several other vegetables, and that several products hitherto considered as starch are of the same nature as this farina.

The celebrated galvanist Mr RITTER of Jena, has succeeded in charging Louis d'ors, which are capable of exciting contractions in frogs, which acquire a polarity like the magnetic needle, and retain their galvanism for five minutes. Mr Ritter galvanised also golden needles, balanced on a pivot, and found that these needles had a certain dip and variation; that the angle of variation, which differed from that of the magnetic needle, was uniformly the same, and that the positive pole always dips. The writer of this article tried similar experi-

ments

ments upon steel needles, balanced on a pivot, with a batting of 50 plates, each 12 inches square, but they seemed to have neither polarity nor dip. Mr Ritter found also, that when the excitability of the animal is greatest, the flexor muscles alone contract by positive galvanism, the extensors remaining motionless; that when the excitability is on the point of being extinguished, the extensors contract by negative galvanism, while the flexors continue at rest; and that when the excitability is between the medium and either extreme, the effect on the flexors and extensors is simultaneous, but unequal. At the medium degree of excitability the effect upon the flexors and extensors is equal and simultaneous.

A Polish clock-maker, named MALOUSKY, is said to have invented a new musical instrument, which he calls a *Kælison*. Its tones are said to be softer and more enchanting than those of the harmonica, and the whole effect was so surprising, that it was highly approved of by some of the first musicians in Berlin. It consists of a sound board, on which the usual system of wires is fixed. Between these wires are small wooden cylinders, which being put in motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. It is not mentioned whether or not the wooden cylinders were moved on their axis, or how they were applied, and pressed against the strings. It is probable, however, that there are certain kinds of wood, and perhaps certain resinous, or other substances, to be applied to them, which may produce the effect of a bow upon wire strings in a superior manner.

We mentioned in our last number the position of the magnetic equator, as determined by BIOT from the observations of Humboldt. The northern magnetic pole is situated in 79°..1'..4" of north latitude, and 30°..2'..5" of longitude west from Paris. The southern magnetic pole is situated in the same latitude south, and 150°..7'..55" of longitude east from Paris.

M. BURCKHARDT has calculated an ellipsis for the new planet Juno, from which it appears that its mean distance from the sun is nearly the same as that of Ceres and Pallas, and its excentricity greater than that of Mercury. Its inclination is less than that of Pallas, but greater than that of any other planet.

Mr HAYTER, at Herculaneum, entertains hopes that he has found a whole *Menander*, *Ennius*, and *Polybius*. He has found a Greek writer, named *Colothes*, whose philosophical works were totally unknown. He has discovered also an entire copy of Epicurus, of which we had before only fragments.

It appears from observations of twelve solstices made with Berda's circle, at the observatory *Rue de Paradis*, that the obliquity of the ecliptic at the commencement of this century was 23°..27'..57".

A large meteoric stone, which fell in the neighbourhood of Sigena, in Arragon, in 1773, having been analysed by PROFESSOR PROUST, yielded, iron sulphurated at a minimum 12, black oxide of iron 5, silex 66, magnesia 20. Before this analysis was made, iron attractable by the magnet was extracted from the stone. It was not uniformly mixed with it, and amounted to 22 parts in the 100. This iron was combined with 3 per cent of nichel, so that this stone is similar to all those which have fallen from the atmosphere. M. Proust conjectures, from the rapid formation of rust on these stones by moisture, that they have been torn by meteors from the polar regions.

Murrayfield, Oct. 28. 1805. D. B.

Anecdotes of Archy Armstrong, *the King's Fool.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

A Smart fellow, who counterfeited folly, for the purpose of merriment, appears to have formed a part of the household establishment of our earliest kings. Amidst his distress, King Lear cries out—"Where's my knave, my *fool*:—go you, and call my fool hither." Even that sapient sovereign, David I., had his jester, or counterfeit fool. In those times of conviviality, even the abbots, and other dignified ecclesiastics, had their jesters. In a deed of Richard, the abbot of Barneyo, to Henry Lovet, one of the witnesses to it was, "Willhelmo tunc *jocaris* Domini abbatis." We know, that Cardinal Beaton had, as a part of his establishment, John Louys, his fool, or jester. We may easily suppose, that a king who could write *Christ's kirk on the Green*, and who of course loved a joke, would have also *his fool*. Piscottie was too good an historian not to leave us the household of James V.; "that is to say, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary, Master Mercer, Master Household, Capper, Carver, Master Stabler, Master Hunter, Master Falconer, Master Porter, and a *fool called* John Mackilrie."—Lamenting Lyndsay did not look upon the favours shown this *fool* with much content; and we may hear him cry out, in his *complaynt*:

"Bot, my complaynt, for to compleit,
"I gat the sour, and they the sweit;
"As *Jhone Mackrery, the kingis fule*,
"Gat dowbil garmentis agane the yule;
"Yet, in his maist triumphant glore,
"For his reward, gat the grund gore.

But, the most celebrated of all the fools, of whom we have any satisfactory account, was Archy Armstrong. It detracts nothing from *Archy*'s merits, that he was lineally descended from the well-known *Jhonny Armstrong*, who was hanged high upon a tree, for his much thievery, by that severe justiciar James V.; as we know, from the veracious relation of the statistical account. Entering early into the service of King James, Archy learned wisdom, and wit, at the foot of Gamaliel; and passing hereditarily to Charles I., he learned imprudence and impolicy under the weakest of reigns. When Laud was about to establish the *liturgy* among the disciples of John Knox, in Scotland, Archy told the Archbishop what would be the consequence of attempting either to lead, or drive, the Calvinistic consciences of Knox's children: And when news came to court of the tumults in Scotland, arising from that cause, Archy asked the Archbishop, in an evil hour, *who is fool now?* Are you growing *malapert*, cried the Archbishop; will ye force *me* to make use of *my* authority?—For this *malapertness*, Archy had his coat pulled over his head; was discharged the King's service; and was banished the court, on the 11th of March 1637-8. Archy now returned to his own *countrie*; where dying, in a good old age, he was buried in the church-yard of Arthuret, on *the first of April*, a day appropriate to his profession, as Pennant, the tourist, is studious to tell.

I will beg leave to close these anecdotes with some authentic extracts, which I happen to have by me; and which will show how luckless Archy fell unpitied from his high estate.

At

At Whitehall, the 11th of March, 1637-8,

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

Lord High Bishop of Cant.
Lord Keeper.
Lord ——
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Duke of Lennox.
Lord Marqh. Hamilton.
Earl Marshall
Lord Chamberlaine.
Earl Northumberland.
Earl of Dorsett.
Earl of Salsbury.
Earl of Holland.
Lord Newbury.
Mr Controller.
Mr V. Chamberlaine.
Mr Sargeant Coke.
Mr Sargeant ——

It was this day ordered by his Majesty, with the advice of the board, that Archibald Armstrong, the King's fool, for certain and scandulous words of a high nature, spoken by him against the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace, proved to be uttered by him, by two witnesses, shall have his coat pulled over his head, and be discharged of the King's service, and banished the Court, which the Lord Chamberlaine of the King's Household is prayed and required to give orders to be executed.

It was this day ordered by his Majesty, with the advice of the board, that Archibald Armstrong, the King's fool, shall be examined by his Majesty's Attorney General, concerning certain scandulous words of a high nature, spoken by him against the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace, proved to be uttered, by two witnesses under their hands, and shall thereupon proceed against him in the starr chamber, in such manner as he shall find fitt for his Majesty's service.

11th March 1637.

This day the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace, moved the board, that the proceeding in the starr chamber, ordered against Archibald Armstrong, the King's late fool, for his scandulous speeches against his Grace, might be remitted, which their Lordships were contented to give way unto, and did order it accordingly; whereof his Majesty's Attorney General is prayed and required to take notice; and thereupon the said Archibald Armstrong is to be set at liberty; but their Lordships did confirm the former order for pulling his coat over his head, and banishing him from the court, and discharging him from the King's service, and do will and require him, upon his perill, not to presume at any time to come in sight of the King or the Queen, or of their royal children.

The 23d of May 1638,

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Archbishop of Cant.
Lord Keeper.
Lord ——
Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Bridgewater.
Lord V. Wimbaldon.
Lord V. Wilmott.
Lord Cattington.
Lord Newburgh.
Mr Comptroller.
Mr Secretary Coke.

Whereas William Grines and Agnes his wife, sister to Archibald Armstrong, late his Majesty's jester, by their petition complain that the said Archibald, 14 years ago, possessing himself of the estate of James Armstrong, his brother, to a great value, out of which there was given to the said Agnes 60l., to her son 30l., and 30l. more for the coroner's fees and his burial; the said Archibald, by the power and countenance of his coat and service, hath hitherto detained

detained the said money from the said Agnes, and the petitioner Grimes, who for three years and upwards hath in these parts, and Ireland, waited upon the said Archibald, in hope by fair means or otherwise to get satisfaction from him; and accordingly the said Archibald in Ireland promised to settle the petitioner here in 100 acres of land, part of 1000 acres which he said his Majesty had bestowed on him, or to give the petitioner 100l. in money, in lieu of his wife's legacy and attendance upon him; but he knowing the petitioners' poverty and extreme want to be such as they are altogether unable by law or otherwise to get their own, refuseth not only to pay the said legacy, but to perform any promise made by him. Their Lordships commiserating the petitioner's case, did order that Henry Lyde, and Peter Haywood, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the liberties of Westminster, be hereby required to call, not only the petitioners, but the said Archibald Armstrong before them, and upon hearing of them, and examination of their proofs, to make a final end of the difference between them if they can, or otherwise to certify the board how they fixed the same, and where the fault lieth, whereupon their lordships will take such further order as shall be fit.

A Lover of Anecdotes.

Account of the ANCIENT CONSTITUTION *and* LAWS *of* SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 664.)

AND as to the execution and punishment of the crimes of *lese Majesty*, commonly called in this kingdom *High-treason*, there are two modes of procedure; the first is when any one is suspected of the said crime, the king orders that the three estates of his kingdom be assembled in Parliament, and his advocate makes the criminal be enjoined to appear before his Majesty and his justice general in the said Parliament, to answer there to the crimes contained in the citation. And in order that the said criminal may be ready to answer promptly to the points and crimes of the said citation, the double of that time is given or offered to him. For, on the first day he is bound to appear and to use all his defences. And if he does not appear on the day assigned to him, they proceed *in pœnam contumaciæ*, receiving all probations and other things necessary for the deduction of the process against him, just as if he had personally appeared, and according to the merits of the cause give sentence of acquittal or condemnation. And if he is condemned of having committed treason, he forfeits to the King his life, lands, inheritances, and all goods whatever, and is for ever incapable of office, honour, and dignity in this kingdom. And the memory of him is and ought to be abolished and extinguished. And as the said traitors are destitute and deprived of all inheritance and titles, their successors, and in like manner, their heirs, and posterity descending from them, are expelled from all succession of inheritance, offices, and goods whatever, which they can claim, demand, and say to be due to them, for having been procreated of the said traitor, whether in direct or collateral line from the said traitor. And this, because the said traitor is like the dry and rotten tree, by which no nourishment can come to the branches and fruits of it, and is *tamque inhabile medium ad jugendi extrema*: And it is commanded

to

to all seneschals and officers whatever of this kingdom, to pursue, seek, and apprehend the said traitor, and to bring him to justice to be executed as belongs to him.

The manner of execution is commonly to hang, behead, and divide their bodies into four quarters, and to make their limbs be placed and attached in public places, near the place where the said execution has been made.

And from the said sentences of forfeitures given by the parliament, there is no appeal, except that the heirs of the said traitor may, by the way of simple complaint, complain to the King and the three estates of this kingdom being assembled in full parliament, and may demand rescission and reduction of the said process, the first sentence remaining always entire till the reduction thereof.

The second mode of procedure against the crime of High Treason is, if those who are suspected of the said crime are apprehended and made prisoners, the advocate of the King may proceed by way of accusation before the said justice, and make the criminal be put under the cognizance of a Jury of thirteen, fifteen, or more persons, free from suspicion, who may take cognizance of the cause. And if the said prisoner is declared guilty by the said assize, the Judge makes him be condemned, and gives sentence against him in like manner as if the said sentence had been given in Parliament, and there is no appeal from it except by way of simple complaint as is said. And if the criminal is not apprehended, the advocate of the King may issue letters of command addressed to the seneschals and other officers of the King, to make him be enjoined to appear before the said Justice General, to answer there to the crimes contained in the citation. To which criminal it is commanded to give caution within six days after the command, that he shall appear on the day assigned to him under pain of rebellion called *Horne*, and in default of giving the said caution, the said advocate may make him be declared a rebel, which they call *horned*, and if he gives caution and appears, he is bound to use all his defences on the first day, and to endure the judgment of the said Jury, and to receive sentence of condemnation or acquittal as above. And in case that he gives caution, and does not appear, his caution is adjudged to pay a pecuniary fine, and the criminal is horned because of his continuance. And the said justice cannot follow any other mode of procedure than that above specified, by reason of the absence of the said criminal.

And it is to be observed, that if the Jury purges and absolves the accused who has merited to be condemned, in this case, the advocate of the King may make the said Jury endure the judgment and sentence of a greater Jury, which ought to be of at least twenty five persons doubling the number of the first Jury. And if it is found by the Great Jury, that the first has erred, those who have composed the first are condemned as perjured, and punished as belongs to them. And it must be understood, that for having condemned the said accused by the said first Jury, there cannot be held nor formed any other Jury, except at the instance of the said advocate, or of the party, but the said judgement holds inviolably. And this is the rule, that the first Jury ought to suffer the judgment of another greater, by reason of their unjust acquittal. This is commonly done in all criminal cases, where the procedure is by way of Jury.

It is to be observed, that, if the said Seneschals, Bailiffs, Stewards, or other judges, having their offices hereditary, perform not due execution and justice upon the said criminals, they

they lose their offices, and are punished in person and goods according to the quality of the criminal, and of the crimes committed by him. And also if the sentences of the said Judges, given in civil cases, are reduced and delayed by the Lords of Session, on account of the iniquity and injustice of the judges, if they have their offices hereditary, they lose the administration of them for three years, and their bodies are imprisoned for the space of a year and more, if it pleases the King, besides the interest of the aggrieved party. And this is for the first sentence; and if two of their sentences are annulled on account of the iniquity of those judges, they lose their offices during their lives, and are punished by the imprisonment of their persons, and lose their moveable goods at the will of the King. And if three of their sentences are cancelled and annulled as above, they lose their offices for ever, besides imprisonment, the loss of their effects, and the interest of the party as above. And if they have not their offices but during life, then for having once judged and condemned amiss, they lose their offices, and are punished in body and goods, as is said of those who have their offices hereditary.

The crime Treason, otherwise called in this kingdom *lese Majeste*, consists of three kinds, viz. *Proditio in Regem, Regnum, & Exercitum*, which three points are so amply interpreted and extended, that all manner and species of treason may be comprehended in the said three kinds. For by the statutes, laws, acts, and ordinances of this kingdom, and the sentences given by its Parliament against traitors, they may know and understand, that the points of treason are almost wholly such, and so extinguished, as in common law, so that it is in a manner impossible that a case of High Treason can happen where there is not an express law or custom sufficient for its punishment. And, because the crime of High Treason is of itself very detestable and horrible, so in time past justice upon the punishment of the said crime has been very rigorously executed against the greatest personages of this kingdom, as the Earl of Douglas, the Earl of March, the Earl of Athol, the Earl of Ross, and the Lord of the Isles, who for the crime of High Treason and rebellion made against the Kings have been by sentence condemned, and their lands possessed to this day by the crown. And because it would be too long to put in writing all the said laws and sentences, it will be enough for the present to make an extract of some of those which are more suitable to the punishment of crimes now a-days committed, for as to the rest, they are easy to find in the laws, ordinances, sentences, and customs, written and contained at length in the books of the Parliamentary Register.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Life of John Eleventh Earl *of* Mar.

(*Concluded from p.* 661.)

THE Earl of Mar and his party marched on the 9th of September to Kirkmichael: there they proclaimed the Pretender, and in four days after proceeded to Merlin. Here they likewise proclaimed the Pretender, and rested fourteen days. Their numbers augmented as they came along. When they reached Logierait, which was the next place where they halted, their army amounted to a thousand well armed men.—

At

At Dunkeld, they were joined by the Marquis of Tullibardine, and the Earl of Breadalbane, at the head of 2000 highlanders. Thus strengthened, they determined immediately to commence action. Being informed that the Earl of Rothes, and the gentlemen of Fife, who were up in arms for the established government were advancing to possess themselves of Perth, which commands the passage of the Tay, Mar dispatched Mr Hay, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, with a strong detachment to pre occupy the place. These orders Hay performed effectually; and the success which attended this, which was the first enterprize of the rebels, discouraged greatly the loyalists, and raised the reputation of Mar and his companions. A multitude, either attached to the house of Stuart, or discontented with the union, flocked around his standard. His army in a few days was increased to 12,000. He now made Perth his head quarters: his troops overran Fife; a party of them not only surprised and took Burnt island, but what added still more to their renown, manning out some boats which they found in the harbour, they seized a ship in the roads, laden with arms and ammunition for the use of his Majesty's forces. Encouraged by the prosperous issue of these undertakings, the Earl now resolved on an expedition of greater difficulty and higher importance. This was to transport across the Forth, which was guarded by several royal ships of war, a body of 2500 men, under the command of Brigadier Macintosh, to co-operate with his friends who had risen in the South of Scotland, and North of England. Such an attempt was by many deemed impracticable. It succeeded, however, beyond expectation; by skilful marches and countermarches in the day time, along the coast, Mackintosh amused the king's ships, and rendered it impossible for them to know where he intended to embark; and at night he transported in open boats amidst the king's cruizers, 1500 men across an arm of the sea sixteen miles broad. The other 1000 destined for this service were prevented from following him and obliged to march back to the earl of Mar. He in the mean time had advanced from Perth to Dumblane, as if he had intended to pass the Forth at Stirling bridge. His real design, however, was only to divert the Duke of Argyle, who was then lying at Edinburgh, from attacking those who had landed in Lothian.

This feigned motion had the desired effect. Argyle left Edinburgh, and with the utmost expedition marched to Stirling. Upon the notice of his arrival there, Mar, who had thus gained his end, retreated to his camp at Perth. This was about the middle of October. He continued at Perth till the beginning of November. Being then reinforced by the northern clans under the Earl of Seaforth, and those of the West, commanded by General Gordon, he resolved to pass the Forth, to join his friends in the south, and proceed with them into England. With this intention he ordered his army to rendezvous on the 10th of November, at Auchterarder. Leaving a garrison in Perth under the command of Colonel Balfour, he repaired on the day appointed to the place of rendezvous, where he reviewed his troops and rested them on the 11th. The Duke of Argyle, apprized of their movement, and having been lately strengthened by some regiments of dragoons from Ireland, determined to meet him and give him battle in the neighbourhood of Dumblane. Accordingly on the 12th, his Grace passed the Forth, and encamped, with his left at the village of Dumblane and his right towards Sheriffmuir. On the afternoon of the same day, Mar advanced within two

miles

miles of the Duke's camp. Both armies remained all night under arms. On the morning of Sunday the 13th they were in motion by break of day. Argyle drew up his forces, which amounted only to 3500 men, on the heights to the north east of Dumblane. The rebel army, consisting of 9000, formed in their camp, and marched up to the attack. The two generals were in the right of their respective armies. The action commenced by a general discharge of musquetry on both sides. At the first fire, Clanronald, who led on the clans that composed the right of Mar's army, fell. His death seemed to strike with consternation the whole wing, when Glengary, who succeeded him, sprung from the line, waved his bonnet, and calling thrice revenge, inspired the men with fresh courage and redoubled zeal. Sword in hand they charged the left of the royal army with such impetuosity, that in seven or eight minutes both horse and foot were totally routed with great slaughter. Their commander General Whetham fled from the field at full gallop, nor stopped till he reached Stirling, where he spread the alarm of the total defeat of his Majesty's forces. The rebels, headed by Mar, were following up their success, and had driven their enemies from the field, when word was brought that their left was overpowered and put to flight. Argyle had fallen on them when they were deranged in passing a morass to the attack. They received him briskly, but were soon broken.

Argyle pursued them two miles, till they crossed the water of Allan. Although hard pressed, yet in that space they faced about and attempted to rally not less than ten times. Brigadier Wightman with three battalions of infantry was following in order to sustain the Duke, when the victorious right wing of the rebels, having returned from the pursuit, formed to the number of 5000 in his rear. At this crisis Argyle, who had been informed of the fate of his left, arrived to support Wightman, who had faced about and taken possession of some mud walls and inclosures in the expectation of being attacked. In this posture the two armies fronted each other till the evening. The royalists then drew off towards Dumblane, and Mar retired to Ardoch. The slain on each side was nearly equal, amounting to about five hundred. Both Generals claimed the honour of the victory. To the rebels, though the last that left the field, this battle, in consequence of the other calamities of that day, was equivalent to defeat. On this day their southern division had been surrounded at Preston in Lancashire, and forced to surrender at discretion; and Inverness, which served as a barrier against the Earl of Sutherland, who was employed by government in raising his vassals in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, fell into the hands of Lord Lovat, who, contrary to all his former engagements, was now become an active emissary of the crown. The loss of this fortress obliged the Marquisses of Huntly and Fullibardine to return for the protection of their own country, and by their departure the army under Mar was reduced to an inconsiderable number. By this time 6000 Dutch auxiliaries had arrived for the assistance of Government, and the friends of the crown were every where arming in its defence. It was at this time, however, when his affairs were absolutely desperate, that the Pretender, finding his expectations of support from the French court vain, determined as his last resource to hazard his person among his friends in Scotland. To this measure he was impelled by the advice of some of his attendants, who hoped to rouse the affections of the Scottish nation, by the presence of a

prince

prince of the blood of their ancient kings. He landed at Peterhead on the 22d of December, and met the Earls of Mar and Marischal at Fetteresso, where he was solemnly proclaimed. He fixed the 23d of January for his coronation at Scoon. But on the 19th, in a grand council, at which all the chiefs of his party assisted, they resolved, notwithstanding his pathetic exhortation to the contrary, to abandon an enterprise which was now become entirely hopeless. Their numbers were greatly reduced: their money, ammunition, and provisions, were exhausted; and the king's army, reinforced by the Dutch auxiliaries, was ready to attack them. Accordingly on the 29th of January, when they got intelligence that Argyle was to march from Stirling they quitted Perth and retired to Dundee, from thence they proceeded to Aberbrothick, and thence to Montrose. The Duke of Argyle being within two days march of them, the Pretender was, with reluctance, prevailed on to embark on board a small French vessel lying in the harbour of Montrose. He was accompanied by the Earls of Mar and Milfort, and fifteen other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. In order to avoid the English cruizers, they stretched over to Norway, and coasting along the German and Dutch shores, arrived in five days at Gravelines. General Gordon, whom the Pretender had left commander in chief of his forces, assisted by the Earl Marischal, conducted the rebel army through Strathspey and Strathdown, to the hills of Badenoch, where the common people were quietly dismissed. This march was performed with such skill and expedition, that Argyle, with all his activity could never come up with their rear guard. The nobility and officers then repaired to the sea-coast, where three French ships were lying ready to receive them, one of which reached France, the other two landed in Sweden, where they were well received by Charles XII *.

Such was the issue of a rebellion which, had it succeeded, must have proved highly pernicious to the civil and religious interests of the country.

This rash undertaking proved fatal to many of the most ancient and noble families of both kindgoms. Their fate was truly lamentable, and never can be read without many moral and sympathetic emotions. They were first driven by the rigour of persecution to take up arms against the established government, and then made to pay severely the penalty of their crime. It was happy for them who had remained in Scotland with Mar. They forfeited indeed their titles and estates, but they themselves escaped with their lives. Their brethren in England met with a more terrible destiny. All those noblemen and gentlemen, whose guilt could be proved, were condemned to death, a sentence which none of them escaped except a few who had the good fortune to break their prisons. The exercise of clemency might have done honour to the Sovereign, and not endangered his throne. But the Royal breast was steeled against mercy, and the earnest intercessions of some of the most illustrious of the nobility in behalf of their unfortunate peers †, were not only unavailing, but accompanied

* Tindal XI. Oldmixon. Smollett.

† See the Countess Dowager of Nithsdale's account of the Earl's escape out of the Tower 1716. Transact. of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, Vol. I. 523-538. This simple narrative cannot be read without the highest interest.

The Earl of Nottingham, his brother the Earl of Aylesford, and his son Lord Finch, were removed from their employments for having in council, and in the House of Lords, interceded for the sufferers. Tindal XI. 286.

panied with personal danger. Certain it is, that when the danger was over, by the execution of so many both of the highest and lowest order, much blood was unprofitably shed.

When the British court prevailed with the French government to deny protection to the Chevalier and his adherents, the Earl of Mar accompanied the Pretender, who, in 1716, removed to Rome, and continued in his service there till 1721. He then went to Paris, where he remained till 1729, when, on account of his bad state of health, he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle, where he resided till his death, which happened in the month of May 1732 *.

Thus closed the eventful life of this illustrious nobleman. His history exhibits a striking instance of the necessity of adhering steadily to duty, if we would wish to obtain either solid or lasting reputation.—From the time that he renounced his allegiance to his sovereign, his contemporaries ceased to make mention of his good deeds, and spoke only of his crimes. Posterity, which has reaped the benefit of his virtues, without suffering any injury from his follies, might have been expected to have been more just to his memory. But they too, seem to have fallen into the same error with their predecessors. While they have forgotten that to him they owe the Union, they rank his name in the list of those only who have headed rebellion, or engaged in unsuccessful revolt. In these memoirs we have endeavoured to give an impartial account of his conduct.

After having presented the public with the most important incidents in his life, they will be able to form for themselves an estimate of his character. It was certainly not faultless. A keen sense of honour, and a love of power and consequence, were its leading features. Hence that strange inconsistency betwixt the former and latter parts of his political career. No affront could entirely justify him for attempting to undo the whole labours of his early life, and to overturn that government of which he had ever appeared the firmest supporter; at the same time, the provocation he received was such as to render him, during all the calamities that ensued, the object of pity rather than of blame. His personal appearance was graceful and commanding, and in intellectual talents and accomplishments, Douglas * hesitates not to say, that he was not surpassed by any of the age in which he lived.

At his death the title of Earl of Mar, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, became extinct. Some may consider the loss of the title as a trivial circumstance, since the representatives of the family remain. Those readers, however, in whose minds the history of their country is associated with the fate of her nobles, and who are accustomed to contemplate the misfortunes of individuals in connection with the revolutions of states, and the transitory nature of human institutions, and human enjoyments, must regard the fall of an illustrious family with the same emotions of the melancholy and sublime, which arise from the view of departed glory.

His estate was sold by the commissioners of inquiry into the forfeited estates, and bought by his brother Lord Grange, for the benefit of the Earl's son, Lord Erskine, to whom it was conveyed in 1739.

He married, first, Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had two sons; John, who died in infancy, and Thomas Lord Erskine. He married, secondly, Lady Frances Pierrepont, daughter of Evelyn Duke of Kingston in England, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Frances Erskine. This Lady married her cousin James, son

Oct. 1805.

* Douglas's Peerage.

† Peerage, Marr.

son of Lord Grange; their issue were John - Francis, and James - Francis Erskine.

Thomas Lord Erskine married Lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of Charles Earl of Hopetoun, but they had no children.

Ancient Modes *of* Duelling.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THIS pernicious practice, it is asserted by some, was introduced by the Barbarians into those parts of Europe which had been overrun by them, whence it was communicated to the rest; and in spite of severe and numerous edicts having been issued against it, seems still to be practised with unabated vigour; but whether it is owing to these laws having never been rigorously inflicted, or that the punishment has seldom or never been proportioned to the crime, I am at a loss to say. Perhaps it is owing to both these circumstances that it is not entirely abolished

No class of people is more exposed to become the victims of this fashion, nor more willing to continue the practice, than young officers. Sometimes at the most frivolous and unguarded expression, which meant no harm, uttered by their friend, they are all on fire; when immediately a challenge ensues, which, from punctilious military honour, cannot be refused. Sometimes a quarrel is sought by the vain hot-headed spark, who foolishly imagines, that, if he should escape with life, he will for ever pass for a man of courage. But there is another description of men still more dangerous to society; I mean those who are commonly reckoned a *good-shot*: they are the bane and curse of every company; confident of their acquirements in this respect, they insult with impunity, and boast of the number of lives they have taken.

In the year 1607, it was computed by Lomenie, that, during the reign of Henry IV. of France, commonly called the Great, not fewer than 4000 gentlemen had fallen a sacrifice to this custom. Indeed to so alarming a height was it carried on at that time, that it gave very great uneasiness to Henry, who passed severe edicts against it. By one edict, in particular, passed at Blois in the month of June 1612, duelling is declared to be high-treason, or *lze Majeste*.

The death of that monarch, who was assassinated by Ravaillac, prevented his edicts from being brought to maturity.

If we can credit the histories of remote ages, such as that of the Emperor Otho I. and that of the divorce of Lothario, we shall find instances of single combat. They are, however, opposed by prohibitions of equal antiquity, both ecclesiastical and secular. In France there is a very ancient edict, which forbids them in all civil causes, and in criminal limits them to five cases, viz. high treason, rape, house burning, murder, and nightly thefts. Saint Lewis, sometime after, took away all restriction; and when his grandson, Philip the Fair, restored them in 1303, in accusations for state crimes, he restricted them to rapes and house-burning; and did it out of a motive deserving both praise and censure, viz. of gradually abolishing this murderous and bloody custom.

Anciently, no person, however offended, could revenge himself. There were certain judges before whom he who

who thought himself injured might appear, and give an account of the wrong he suffered, and request permission to prove, in single combat, that he did not accuse his enemy falsely. The judge, who was commonly the lord of the place, made the person accused appear before him; and the decision of battle, which was done by throwing a glove or gauntlet upon the ground, was never allowed but when he could get no other proof of guilt or innocence.

The judge, on the pledges being received, deferred the decision of the quarrel for two months; and, in the mean time, the combatants were delivered over to two friends, who exerted all their influence to find out the criminal, by showing to him the enormity of persisting in a falsehood, by which both his body and soul were in danger; for it was a general opinion in those days, that the innocent person was sure to be crowned with success. After these two months had expired, the two antagonists were confined to a close prison, committed to the care of ecclesiastics, who employed the most persuasive arguments to make them desist from their design. If, after all, they still continued obstinate, a day was at last appointed for the decision.

When the day of trial had arrived, the two combatants were brought out fasting, in the morning, before the same judge, who obliged both of them, upon oath, to declare the truth: they were then permitted to eat; and, after having settled the kind of arms, they were then armed. Four seconds were chosen, who saw them undressed, and anointed all over the body with oil, and their beards and hair cut close. They were then conducted into an open field, guarded by armed men, where they were again made to repeat their former assertions and accusations, to see if they persisted in them without variation. Still they were not permitted to engage. Their seconds joined them at opposite ends of the field, in order to make them undergo another ceremony, which, of itself, was sufficient to make the weapons drop from their hands.

They made them join hands, after kneeling, facing each other, with the fingers of the one between the fingers of the other, in the form of a cross: they demanded justice from each other; and were desired not to support a falsity; nor yet to aim at the victory by fraud or enchantment. Their arms were then examined by the seconds, to see that nothing was wanting: afterwards they were conducted to the end of the lists, where they were made to say their prayers, and make their confession. Then asking each of them if he had any message to send to his adversary, they were, on the signal, *Let the brave combatants go*, being pronounced by the herald, permitted to engage. They fought with fury and without mercy; and the vanquished, dead or alive, incurred all the infamy and punishment of the crime: he was dragged upon a hurdle, in his shirt, and afterwards hanged or burnt, while the victor returned triumphant, with a decree declaring him to have gained his suit.

Notwithstanding the absurdity of the above method, I am confident, if it were now practised, there would not be the hundredth part of the duels that now happen.

M. W.

Quantity

Quantity and Value of ARTICLES *consumed annually at* PARIS.

Presented by M. LAVOISIER * *to the Constituent Assembly.*

Description	Quantity Libs.	Value in Pounds Sterling
Bread,	206,000,000	L. 800,000
Butcher meat.		
70,000 oxen, each	700	
18,000 cows,	360	
120,000 calves,	72	
350,000 sheep,	50	
35,000 hogs,	200	
Weight of butcher meat,	90 000.000	1,620.000
Fresh butter,	3,150,000	140,000
Salt and melted butter,	2,700.000	72,000
Fresh cheese from Brie, Maroles, and other places,	424,500	36,000
Salted and spiced cheeses,	2,600,000	60,000
Fresh sea fish,	10,000,000	120,000
Salt fish,		60,000
Fresh herrings,		16,000
Wax and candles,	538,000	53,875
Sugar, white and brown,	6,500,000	312,000
Coffee,	2,500.000	125,000
Oils of all kinds,	6,000,000	240,000
Prunes,	476,000	19,025
Salt at 11 liv. per head,	8.800,000	17,600
Tobacco,	1,599,995	160,000
Soap,	6,000,000	45,600
Pot ashes and soda,	2,300,000	400,000
Paper,	6,000.000	40,000
Copper,	450,000	18,000
Iron,	8,000,000	64,000
Lead,	3,200,000	38,400
Tin,	340,000	14,000
Mercury,	18,000	2,460
Spices,		400,000
Drugs,		120.000
Mercery,		160,000
Toys,		160,000
Leather and skins,	3,700,000	161,200
Furs,	530,000	
Hogsheads of wine,	250,000	1,300,000
Ditto brandy,	8,000	96,000
Ditto cider,	2,000	4,800
Ditto beer,	20,000	48,000

Hog.

* This celebrated chemist, being farmer-general in the division of Paris, had every means of ascertaining the details of this calculation. It was made before the revolution.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in pounds Sterling.
Hogsheads of Vinegar,	4,000	16,000
Cords of wood for burning,	714,000	800,000
Cubic feet of wood for building,	1,600,000	160,000
Cart loads of charcoal,	694,000	140,000
Ditto Coal,	10,000	24,000
Bundles of hay,	6,388,000	84,000
Ditto of straw,	11,090,000	79,200
Maids (5 quarters each) of oats,	2,409	210,000
Ditto of barley,	8,500	5,425
Ditto of small grains,	1,400	1,075
Fresh water fishes.		
800,000 carps, 30,000 pikes, 56,000 eels, 30,000 tench, 6,000 perches, 75,000 cray fish,		48,000
78,000,000 of eggs,		140,000
Vegetables and fruits,		480,000
Cloth,		320,000
Woolen stuffs		200,000
Silk and silk stuffs,		200,000
Ells of linen,	8,000,000	480,000
Cubic feet of free stone of St Leu,	920,000	
Free stone,	620,000	
Unhewen stone,	64,000	
Hogsheads of chalk,	8,000	160,000
Ditto of plaster,	120,000	
Number of coarse bricks,	3,717,000	
Ditto fine,	132,700	
Articles omitted, such as fowls, game, &c.		278,340,
	Total,	L.10,750,000
Deduct for the maintainance of horses, about		400,000
Remains for the use of man,		10,350,000

Memoir of the late Dr CURRIE, *of* LIVERPOOL.

JAMES CURRIE, M.D. was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfries-shire, on May 31st, 1756. His father was the established minister of that parish, whence he afterwards removed to that of Middlebie. Dr Currie was an only son: of six sisters two alone are now surviving. He received the rudiments of learning at the parish school of his native place, whence he was transferred to the grammar-school of Dumfries, one of the most reputable seminaries of the kind in Scotland. His original destination was for a commercial life, and he passed some years of his youth in Virginia in a mercantile station. Disliking this profession, and unwilling to be a witness of the impending troubles in the American colonies, he quitted

quitted that country in 1776, and in the following year commenced a course of medical study at the university of Edinburgh, which occupied him, almost without interruption, for three years. A prospect of an appointment in the medical staff of the army, which would not admit of the usual delay of an Edinburgh graduation, induced him to take the degree of Doctor of Physic at Glasgow. He arrived, however, in London, too late for the expected place; but still determining to go abroad, he had taken his passage in a ship for Jamaica, when a severe indisposition prevented his sailing, and entirely changed his lot in life. He renounced his first intention; and, after some consideration respecting an eligible settlement, he fixed upon the commercial, and rapidly increasing town of Liverpool, which became his residence from the year 1781.

The liberal and enlightened character which has long distinguished many of the leading inhabitants of that place, rendered it a peculiarly favourable theatre for the display of the moral and intellectual endowments for which Dr Currie was conspicuous, and he soon rose into general esteem. Indeed it was not possible, even upon a casual acquittance, for a judge of mankind to fail of being struck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his conversation, by the solid sense and sagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his understanding. No man was ever more highly regarded by his friends; no physician ever inspired more confidence and attachment in his patients.

In 1783, Dr Currie made a very desirable matrimonial connexion with Lucy, the daughter of William Wallace, Esq. an Irish merchant in Liverpool. Of this marriage a numerous and amiable family was the fruit, by which his name promises to be worthily perpetuated. His professional employment rapidly increased; he was elected one of the physicians of the Infirmary, and took his station among the distinguished characters of the place of his residence.

His first appearance from the press was on occasion of the lamented death of his intimate friend Dr Bell, a young physician of great hopes, settled at Manchester. His elegant and interesting tribute to the memory of this person was published in 1785, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, of which they were both members.—He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, and communicated to it a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," published in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A very curious and instructive "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," communicated to him by that body, was published in the Philosophical Transactions of that year.

The greater distinction a professional man acquires from pursuits not belonging to his profession, the more necessary it becomes for him to bring himself into notice as a successful votary of the art or science to which his primary attention is due. Of this point Dr Currie was very far from being neglectful. To those who employed him he was abundantly known as a skilful and sedulous practitioner, and the medical papers he had already published gave him reputation among his brethren. This reputation was widely extended, and raised to an eminent degree by a publication which first appeared in October 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol,

Alcohol, and Inanition." The practise of affusion of cold water in fevers, which is the leading topic in this work, was suggested to the author by Dr Wright's narrative in the London Medical Journal of his successful treatment of a fever in a homeward bound ship from Jamaica. Dr Currie copied and greatly extended it, and investigated the principles by which its use should be directed and regulated. He discovered that the safety and advantage of the application of cold was proportionate to the existing augmentation of the animal heat, and he found the thermometer a very valuable instrument to direct the practitioner's judgement in febrile cases. He may therefore be considered as the principal author of a practice which has already been attended with extraordinary success in numerous instances, and bids fair to prove one of the greatest medical improvements in modern times. The work, which contained many ingenious speculations and valuable observations, was very generally read and admired. A new volume was added to it in 1804, consisting of much interesting matter on different topics, especially in confirmation of the doctrine and practice of the former volume respecting cold affusion. The free and succesful employment of this remedy in the scarlatina was one of its most important articles. The author had the satisfaction of receiving numerous acknowledgements of the benefit derived from his instructions both in private and in naval and military practice. He himself was so much convinced of the utility of the methods he recommended, that a revision of the whole work for a new edition was one of the latest labours of his life.

Dr. Currie might now, without danger to his professional character, indulge his inclination for the ornamental parts of literature; and an occasion offered in which he had the happiness of rendering his taste and his benevolence equally conspicuous. On a visit to his native county in 1792, he had become personally acquainted with that rustic son of genius *Robert Burns*. This extraordinary, but unfortunate man, having at his death left his family in great indigence, a subscription was made in Scotland for their immediate relief, and at the same time a design was formed of publishing an edition of his printed works and remains for their emolument. Mr Syme of Ryedale, an old and intimate friend of Dr Currie, strongly urged him to undertake the office of editor; and to this request, in which other friends of the poet's memory concurred, he could not withhold his acequiescence, notwithstanding his multiplied engagements. In 1800 he published, in 4 vols. 8vo. "The works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life, and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed some observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry." These volumes were a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature, and Dr Currie's part in them, as a biographer and critic, was greatly admired, as well for beauty of style as for liberality of sentiment and sagacity of remark. If any objection was made to him as an editor on account of unnecessary extension of the materials, the kind purpose for which the publication was undertaken pleaded his excuse with all who were capable of feeling its force. Its success fully equalled the most sanguine expectations. Repeated editions produced a balance of profit which formed a little fortune for the destitute family; and Dr Currie might congratulate himself with having been one of the most effectual friends of departed genius that the annals of British poetry record.

Every plan for promoting liberal studies and the improvement of the human

human mind, had in him a zealous and active supporter. In the formation of those literary institutions which have done so much honour to the town of Liverpool, he, with his intimate and congenial friend, the distinguished author of the Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X. stood among the foremost; and their names were always conjoined when mention was made of the worth and talents which dignified their place of abode. No cultivated traveller visited Liverpool without soliciting Dr Currie's acquaintance, and his reception of those introduced to him was eminently polite and hospitable.

In his Life of Burns, remarking upon that partiality for their own country which appears almost universally in the natives of Scotland, he has observed, that "it differs in its character according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in some appearing a selfish prejudice, in others a generous affection." He was himself a striking exemplification of this fact; for the sentiment in him was principally shewn in the kindness with which he received all his young countrymen who came recommended to his notice, and the zeal with which he exerted himself to procure them situations suited to their qualifications. Indeed, a disposition in general to favour the progress of deserving young persons was a prominent feature in his character. He loved to converse with them, and mingled valuable information with cheering encouragement.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, Dr Currie had a predisposition to those complaints which usually shorten life; and in the year 1784 he had experienced a pulmonary attack of an alarming nature, from which he was extraordinarily recovered by the use of horse-exercise, as related by himself in his case inserted in the 2d volume of Dr Darwin's Zoonomia. He was, however, seldom long free from threatnings of a return, and his health began visibly to decline in the early part of 1804. In the summer of that year he took a journey to Scotland, where, among other sources of gratification, he had that of witnessing the happy effects of his kindness on the family of Burns. His letters on this occasion were delightful displays of benevolence rejoicing in its work. He returned with some temporary amendment; but alarming symptoms soon returned, and in November he found it necessary to quit the climate and business of Liverpool. How severely this departure was felt by those who had been accustomed to commit their health and that of their families to his skill and tenderness, can only be estimated by those who have experienced a similar loss. He spent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath; and in the month of March appeared to himself in a state of convalescence which justified his taking a house in Bath, and commencing the practice of his profession. From the manner in which his career opened, there could be no doubt that it would have proved eminently successful; but the concluding scene was hastily approaching. As a last resource he went in August to Sidmouth, where, after much suffering, which he bore with manly fortitude and pious resignation, he expired on August 31st, 1805, in the 50th year of his age. His disease was ascertained to be a great enlargement and flaccidity of the heart, accompanied with remarkable wasting of the left lung, but without ulceration, tubercle, or abscess.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and estimable character, proved in every relation of life public and domestic. In his professional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable: with much sensibility for his patients without the affec-

affectation of it; fair and candid towards his brethren of the faculty; and though usually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatism. His behaviour was singularly calculated to convert rivals into friends; and some of those who regarded him with the greatest esteem and affection, have been the persons who divided practice with him. To his character in this point a most honourable testimony has been given in a short article inserted in a Bath newspaper by the worthy and learned Dr Falconer. His powers of mind were of the highest rank, equally fitted for action and speculation: his morals were pure; his principles exalted. His life, tho' much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame.

Travels in SOUTH AMERICA, *by Messrs* HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND.

HAVING landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through forests of oaks, *melastoma* and *cinchona*, to Santo Fe de Bagoa, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, situated in a beautiful plain, 1,360 toises above the level of the sea, and, in consequence of a perpetual spring temperature, abounding in the wheat of Europe, and the sesamum of Asia. The superb collections in natural history by the celebrated Mutis; the grand and sublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toises, or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquitta, St Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Iconozo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been disposed in such a manner as to support a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fe till September 1801.

Though the rainy season had now rendered the roads almost impassible, they set out for Quito; they redescended by Fusagasuga, in the valley of Magdalena, and passed the Andes of Quindiu, where the snowy pyramid of Tolina rises amidst forests of *styrax passiflora* in trees, *bambusa*, and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themselves through horrid mud, and to sleep, as on the Orenoko, under the bare heavens, in woods where they saw no vestiges of man. When they arrived bare footed, and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they stopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of platina, which is found between rolled fragments of basaltes, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *grunstein* of Werner,) and fossil wood.

They ascended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is washed, to Popayan, visited by Bouguer when he returned to France, and situated at the bottom of the snowy volcanoes of Purace and Sotara, one of the most picturesque situations and in the most delightful climate of the universe, where Reaumur's thermometer stands constantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Purace, filled with boiling water, which from the midst of the snow throws up, with a horrid roaring, vapours of sulphurated hydrogen, our travellers passed from Popayan by the steep cordilleras of Almaguer a Parto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Pasto, a town situated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traversed by Guachucal the high plateau of the province of Pastos, separated from the Pacific Ocean by

by the Andes of the volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated for its great fertility in wheat and the *erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa.—At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra, and Quito.—This long passage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a season which rendered the roads impassable, and during which they were exposed to rains which continued seven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of instruments and voluminous collections, would have been almost impossible, without the generous and kind assistance of M. Mendinuetta, viceroy of Santa Fe, and the baron de Carondelet, president of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progress of Science, caused the roads and the most dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Messrs Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802, at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of astronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan and Ulloa; justly celebrated also by the great amiableness of its inhabitants, and their happy disposition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and botanical researches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the most interesting in the world, by the colossal height of its snowy summits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-sulphurous water; the frequency of its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, swallowed up in a few seconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and above all, the manners of its antient inhabitants.

After two fruitless attempts, they succeeded in twice ascending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analyses of the air; its electric charge, magnetism, hygroscopy, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine saw the same crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without instruments, and could remain only some minutes.

In his time this immense mouth, hollowed out in basaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with snow; our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was distressing to the town of Quito, which is distant only about four or five thousand toises. Here M Humboldt was in danger of losing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himself, and walking over a fissure concealed by a thin stratum of congealed snow, he had almost fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their stay in the kingdom of Quito, made several excursions to the snowy mountains of Antisana, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the highest summit of our earth, and which the French academicians measured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognostic part of the cordillera of the Andes, respecting which nothing has yet been published in Europe; mineralogy, as we may say, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whose universal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing else that could be interesting to the sciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical measurements of M. Humboldt have proved that some of these volcanoes, and especially that of Tunguragua, have become considerably lower since 1753; a result which accords with what the inhabitants of Pellileo and the plains of Tapia have observed.

M. Hum-

M. Humboldt found that all these large masses were the work of crystallization. "Every thing I have seen," says he in a letter to Delametherie, "in these regions, where the highest elevations of the globe are situated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you threw out in your Theory of the Earth, the most complete work we have on that subject, in regard to the formation of mountains. All the masses of which they consist have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed these elevations, more or less considerable in different parts on the surface of the earth, by the laws of general crystallization. There can remain no doubt in this respect to the traveller who considers without prejudice these large masses. You will see in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all these excursions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M Charles Montufar, son of the Marquis de Selvalegre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progress of the sciences, and who caused to be reconstructed, at his own expense, the pyramids of Sarouguler, the boundaries of the celebrated base of the French and Spanish academicians. This interesting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the rest of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of these three travellers were so much favoured by circumstances, that they reached the greatest heights to which man had ever attained in these mountains. On the volcano of Antisana they carried instruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condamine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They ascended to the height of 3036 toises above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood issued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which arose from the little caloric disengaged during the inspiration of air so much rarefied. A fissure eighty toises in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were distant from it only about 224 toises.

During his residence at Quito, M. Humboldt received a letter from the French National Institute, informing him that Captain Baudin had set out for New Holland, pursuing an easterly course by the Cape of Good Hope. He found it necessary, therefore, to give up all idea of joining him, though our travellers had entertained this hope for thirteen months, by which means they lost the advantage of an easy passage from the Havannah to Mexico and the Philippines. It had made them travel by sea and by land more than a thousand leagues to the south, exposed to every extreme of temperature, from summits covered with perpetual snow to the bottom of those profound ravines where the thermometer stands night and day between 25° and 31° of Reaumur. But, accustomed to disappointments of every kind, they readily consoled themselves on account of their fate. They were once more sensible that man must depend only on what can be produced by his own energy; and Baudin's voyage, or rather the false intelligence of the direction he had taken, made them traverse immense countries towards which no naturalist perhaps would otherwise have turned his researches. M. Humboldt being then resolved to pursue his own expedition, proceeded from Quito towards the river Amazon and Lima, with a view of making the important observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk.

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Our travellers first visited the ruins of Lactacunga, Hambato, and Riobamba, a district convulsed by the dreadful earthquake of the year 1797. They passed through the snows of Assonay to Cuenca, and thence with great difficulty, on account of the carriage of their instruments and packages of plants, by the Paramo of Saraguro to Loxa. It was here, in the forests of Gonzamana and Malacates, that they studied the valuable tree which first made known to man the febrifuge qualities of cinchona. The extent of the territory which their travels embraced, gave them an advantage never before enjoyed by any botanist, namely, that of comparing the different kinds of cinchona of Santa Fe, Popayan, Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen, with the *cusp.a* and *cuspare* of Cumana and Rio Carony, the latter of which, named improperly *Cortex angusturæ*, appears to belong to a new genus of the *pentandria monogynia*, with alternate leaves.

From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, traversing the high summit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to pass thirty-five times in the course of two days the river Chamaya, sometimes on a raft, and sometimes by fording. They saw the superb remains of the causeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the most beautiful causeways in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cusco to Assonay, and is furnished with *Cambo* (inns) and public fountains. They then embarked on a raft of *ochroma*, at the small Indian village of Chamaya, and descended by the river of the same name, to that of the Amazons, determining, by the culmination of several stars, and by the difference of time, the astronomical position of that confluence.

La Condamine, when he returned from Quito to Para and to France, embarked on the river Amazon only below Quebrada de Chucunga; he therefore observed the longitude only at the mouth of the Rio Nape. M. Humboldt endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the beautiful chart of the French astronomer, navigating the river Amazon as far as the cataracts of Rentema, and forming at Tomependa, the capital of the province of Jaen de Bracamorros, a detailed plan of that unknown part of the Upper Maranon, both from his own observations and the information obtained from Indian travellers. M. Bonpland, in the mean time, made an interesting excursion to the forests around the town of Jaen, where he discovered new species of cinchona; and after greatly suffering from the scorching heat of these solitary districts, and admiring a vegetation rich in new species of *Jucquinia*, *Godoya*, *Porteria*, *Bougainvillea*, *Celletia*, and *Pisonia*, our three travellers crossed for the fifth time the cordillera of the Andes by Montan, in order to return to Peru.

They fixed the point where Borda's compass indicated the zero of the magnetic inclination, though at seven degrees of south latitude. They examined the mines of Hualguayoc, where native silver is found in large masses at the height of 2000 toises above the level of the sea, in mines, some metalliferous veins of which contain petrified shells, and which, with those of Huontajayo, are at present the richest of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahualpa, they descended to Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which are found vestiges of the immense Peruvian city of Mansische, ornamented with pyramids, in one of which was discovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 150,000l. sterling.

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On this western declivity of the Andes our travellers enjoyed, for the first time, the striking view of the Pacific Ocean; and from that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and where, under a happy climate, the most absolute power, and that most dangerous to man, theocracy itself, seems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

From Truxillo they followed the dry coasts of the South Sea, formerly watered, and rendered fertile by the canals of the Ynga; nothing of which remains but melancholy ruins. When they arrived, by Santa and Guarmey, at Lima, they remained some months in that interesting capital of Peru, the inhabitants of which are distinguished by the vivacity of their genius and the liberality of their sentiments. M. Humboldt had the happiness of observing, in a pretty complete manner, at the port of Callao at Lima, the end of the transit of Mercury; a circumstance the more fortunate, as the thick fog which prevails at that season often prevents the sun's disk from being seen for twenty days. He was astonished to find in Peru, at so immense a distance from Europe, the newest literary productions in chemistry, mathematics, and physiology; and he admired the great intellectual activity of a people whom the Europeans accuse of indolence and luxury.

Journal of an Excursion in the Counties of STIRLING, PERTH, *and* KINROSS.

(*Continued from page* 668.)

THE canal was to me an object of great curiosity, having never before seen either it, or any thing on the same scale. Here it is carried above the road, and the traveller in passing has the sensation of water rolling and vessels sailing over his head. On mounting to the banks I found that one vessel had just passed the lock above the bridge, but another appeared in sight, which soon afforded me an opportunity of observing the whole process, to me highly interesting, though needless to describe. The breadth of the water, the opening and shutting the massy gates of the lock, with the vessels which glided smoothly and silently along, presented an interesting spectacle, and conveyed the agreeable image of genius and industry directed to ends of extensive public usefulness.

Descending to the road I passed through *Camelon*, a village of considerable extent but not much beauty, though several houses are agreeably situated on the banks of the canal. Soon after, the Carse of Stirling, of which I had before caught occasional rich glimpses, opened to a great extent. Towards the North, appeared a succession of gentlemen's seats from Carron to Dunnipace, so close to each other that the woods by which they were surrounded seemed one uninterrupted forest. Several farm-houses were intermixed; but the farm houses of this country, being large and built of free-stone, are hardly to be distinguished from those of gentlemen of fortune.

Meantime I proceeded straight forward without any apprehension of losing the road, till I came up to two old women on their way to Cumbernauld. They did not seem much addicted to wandering; for, on learning that my rout was Stirling, one of them with an air, of travelled importance, said, I was *once* at Stirling.—This proved a most fortunate rencounter; for, immediately after, we came to a junction of two roads, and I was directed to one which, from my idea of the position of Stirling,

I should certainly not have taken.—Too true it is, however, that we are never taught by experience, till we have suffered from the want of it. I went on with the same security as before, and really saw no road by which I could turn off. But on coming to a pleasant stream called *Bonny* water, I met some boys, who informed me that I was *far* out of my way, insomuch that I could not return without a great round, but was advised to proceed by another way which would enable me in time to regain the Stirling road. I now found myself in rather an aukward predicament, in an unbeaten and unfrequented road, which could hardly be distinguished from the numerous bye paths that were constantly striking off from it. However, so salutary is caution, which was now completely awakened, that, though my attention was strongly attracted by the country through which I passed, I reached the Stirling road without going a step out of my way, and found great reason to congratulate myself on this accidental deviation.

Agreeably to directions received, I crossed the Carron by a bridge of stones laid across. The road lay for some time along its banks, which being very pleasant, I was rather sorry to quit. After a little, however, I again re-joined it in a most improved state; surrounded on both sides with high and finely wooded banks, with water glittering through the trees; a miniature of Roslin.—I now quitted the road, (though taking care not to lose sight of it,) and walked with great pleasure through the wood. But on coming to its termination, a prospect opened which in point of *beauty*, appeared to me to surpass any that I had before seen. Before me was the river, and forests rising to a great height on each of its banks, and beyond, a plain inexpressibly rich and beautiful, and stretching on all sides to an extent almost unbounded. I continued gazing for a long time on this lovely prospect, and returned several times after leaving it, to take another view. Proceeding a little farther, I came to a most beautiful little village called Dunivan. The houses are built irregularly on the sloping ground down to the river, and trees are thickly interspersed. On the banks below, were laid out extensive webs of cloth, whose brilliant whiteness contrasted finely with the bright green that surrounded them. An old man, whom I found sitting on a stone, told me that the great employment of this village consisted in printing the cottons which were woven at Glasgow; that this had been carried on formerly to a considerable extent, but that of late it had much decayed. After leaving the village, and passing on a considerable way farther, I at length reached the Stirling road, and the time since leaving it appeared so great as made me indulge the hope of being now near my journey's end.

It was with some consternation, therefore, that I read, on the next mile stone, *Six* miles from Stirling. I could not, however, regret the having missed my way, as it was improbable that the direct road would have presented any thing equal to the noble scenery which I had enjoyed on the banks of the Carron. The same extensive prospect opened, but it wanted half its charm, when the river, and its surrounding woods no longer composed the foreground of the landscape.—The country after that became flat and uninteresting, which afforded a relief to my eyes that were tired of gazing. I passed thro' St Ninians, a considerable town, but which presented nothing very striking. Stirling was now full in view; and its castle, rising on an eminence, from which the streets sloped gradually downwards, the whole strongly marked by the features of antiquity.

The vast ridge of the Ochils appeared

peared behind, but, to my surprize, no vestige of the Forth which I fully expected to have seen before now. Before entering Stirling, I passed about half a dozen very elegant new houses with gardens behind them. They were built regularly in a row, though at some little distance from each other. Proceeding to the inn, my first object was to secure lodging for the night, but before receiving any answer to this question, was interrogated as to my mode of travelling; and though the answer "that I had walked" did by no means operate in my favour, I gained my point. The parlour, which seemed to be a common good, was occupied by two Glasgow gentlemen who were travelling northward. One of them, a smart intelligent young fellow, entered readily into conversation. On enquiring into the state of trade, I learned with pleasure, that whatever might be the case at Dunivan, the manufactures of Glasgow and Paisley were never in a more flourishing state than at present. He seemed to be the complete merchant, estimated every place solely by the quantity of business carried on in it, and on that principle held Stirling in sovereign contempt. He gave me also some particulars concerning the Glasgow volunteer corps. The first he said was a very fine regiment, 1000 strong, and in discipline almost equal to a regiment of the line. The privates did not appear by his account to be on the same footing of equality with their officers as in the first Edinburgh regiment. They were then quartered at Paisley, and the members were accustomed to repair to Glasgow at night, to overlook their business and return next morning. Among other corps, he mentioned one which I did not recollect having heard of, called the *Grocers'* corps, being chiefly composed of that fraternity. This title struck me as strongly characteristic of the place, and of that respect for useful industry, which is natural in a commercial town. Assuredly we should never hear of such a corps in Edinburgh. Yet of the two tastes I cannot help thinking that of Glasgow to be the most manly and judicious.

Immediately after obtaining the necessary refreshment, I hastened out to the Castle hill. My expectations of the prospect to be enjoyed from thence were certainly very highly raised, both by what I had heard, and by what I had seen on my road to Stirling, all which I expected now to find greatly eclipsed. But here, I experienced the usual fate of too high expectations. I was somewhat disappointed. The view from Stirling castle is extensive, and it is pretty; more than this I think cannot be said. The plain to the east in particular is as fine as can be conceived. But of the three great constituents of landscape, wood, mountains, and water, all I think are deficient What disappointed me most was the Forth, which I had always conceived to be on a much greater scale than it appeared to be. No doubt, had I, considering that there was a bridge thrown over it, I might have seen that its breadth could not be very ample; but one does not always combine every circumstance. Here it is so narrow that the slightest object intervening intercepts it from the view: and makes it appear rather like a number of little ponds, than a great river. No doubt, there are ridges of dark hills; but in these nothing picturesque, no conical or spiral summits, excepting only in Benlomond, which is seen faintly in the distance. Upon the whole, I am inclined to prefer the prospect formerly described from the banks of the Carron.

I went into the Castle, but did not light upon a very intelligent guide. What pleased me most was the palace, built, I was told, by James I.

They

They were making some addition to the fortifications, and in particular erecting bomb-proof barracks. I then descended and followed a road which winds round the foot of the castle. The rock on which it is built being lofty, and formed of basaltic pillars, has a very picturesque appearance, more so than that of Edinburgh, though the latter possesses I think an irregular grandeur which is not found here. I then directed my course towards the Forth, and strolled for some time very agreeably along its banks, till the darkness warned me to return. Upon the whole, notwithstanding my disappointment in the view from the castle, I received a favourable impression of Stirling.

On entering my former apartment I found it occupied by an English rider, a *genus* which may always be easily recognized. He informed me that he had ordered some supper which I readily agreed to partake. Business, and the comparative accommodation to be found at inns, seemed to be the two classes of ideas with which his mind was exclusively occupied; and I am sorry to say that, in the latter point of view, Scotland did not seem to stand high in his estimation. About the middle of supper, however, a well-dressed English gentleman opened the door and said, "Gentlemen, if you have no objections, I shall be very happy to partake of your supper." "We shall be very happy, Sir, of your company;"—"Then if you'll just wait a moment." He then went away, and returned with another much younger than himself.

(*To be continued.*)

Tour through the SOUTH *of* IRELAND, *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

ARRIVING off Cape Clear, on the South coast of Ireland, in the American brig Mary, Captain Wood, from Cadiz, on the 3d of July 1804, the British frigate Lapwing, Captain Fane, brought us to, and one of the officers, a Mr Alcock, came on board to examine the vessel. He seemed to be an intelligent and well-informed young man, and did his duty in a gentlemanly manner.

As we approached the land, it appeared broken by small islands and headlands, which form the greatest number of good harbours within the same space, perhaps in the world. The land towards the coast is moderately high, something like the land's end in Cornwall, but with high mountains ten or twelve miles back in the country, above the rest of which that of Dede or Hungry hill, on the North side of Bantry bay, immediately behind Bear-haven, is conspicuous in a direct line over Mizen head. It is higher than any of the other mountains in sight, and has a round flat top, like the frustum of a cone.

We were boarded by a Kinsale fishing boat, out of which we got fresh Cod, Ling, and Gurnet, and some fine potatoes, in exchange for bread, beef, brandy and money; we also hired one of her crew to pilot us into Cork, and any intermediate harbour if necessary, for a guinea and a half.

Notwithstanding the ridicule which has attached itself to this class of people round the south of Ireland, I must own, that I saw nothing to warrant it, in the manners of the crews of a number of fishing boats, which spoke us on the coast between Cape Clear and Cork. The boats are remarkably well calculated for boisterous weather, being from ten to twenty tons burthen, with a high, round side, rigged as sloops, with a short mast, a main and a foresail, and

and in fine weather a jib set on a bumkin or bowsprit, which rigs in and out occasionally. They sail tolerably fast, and their crews are hardy fellows, who fear no weather. They are exceedingly useful, as well from the information they afford, as from the refreshments they supply to vessels arriving on this coast in their way up St George's Channel after long voyages. They make the best bargain they can for what they supply, in which they do not differ from people of every avocation, trade, and profession, in every country; but they have perhaps more natural urbanity than the same class of men elsewhere, and they pride themselves in not being outdone in generosity in proportion to their means.

By break of day of the 4th, we were close in to Castle-haven, and coasted along from thence at about two miles from the shore. The breeze was moderate and fair, the sea smooth and the weather fine, which gave us an opportunity of viewing the country to great advantage. In proportion as we approached the land, we lost sight of the high mountains remote from the coast, which presents to the view an open, and apparently well-improved country; hill and dale, indented by fine bays and harbours, with a few good country houses, and a number of cottages and cabins of the peasantry; on the whole affording a cheerful scene, with much appearance of plenty, but not beautiful, on account of the want of wood, there being scarcely a tree to be seen in the whole distance from Cape Clear to the entrance of Cork harbour, a distance of at least sixty miles.

At noon we passed the old head of Kinsale, a remarkable promontory and peninsula, from whence the coast takes a more northerly direction. On the east side we saw several large marine caverns, some of which are said to perforate the whole headland. This is a part of the estate of the De Courcys Lords Kinsale, and let to Government for the scite of a light-house and telegraph, both of which are on it; and on the isthmus which joins the promontory to the main land is an irregular large cottage, the old family seat of the De Courcys, beyond which a little way in the country we saw the seat and well-wooded demesne of Mr Cairney, an old batchelor, who devotes a fine annual income to benevolent, charitable, and social purposes.

Passing the old head, we sailed through a little fleet of fishing boats. Our pilot informed me that they fish in various depths to seventy fathoms water They use lines about fifteen hundred fathoms long, with hooks baited with mackarel, or other fresh fish, at every two fathoms. They have four buoys at equal distances on each line for fear of losing it, and they frequently haul up from three to four hundred fish at once. They are generally a week at sea. The fish caught the last day are brought to shore fresh, for the market; all those caught before, are cleaned and salted, and sell at the rate of six pounds per hundred for ling, and four pounds per hundred for cod. They have also a manner of fishing in the bays, in shoal water, by hauling with a net on the bottom, with the boat under sail. Skait and Turbot are frequently caught as well as cod and ling.

Passing the old head, we saw the harbour of Kinsale about five or six miles up to Charles-fort, where the river bends to the westward, and is shut in. From the dark-coloured walls and numerous buildings in Charles fort, it has, at this distance, the appearance of a considerable town.

Kinsale, which is three miles further up, does not shew itself, but a very large new barrack adjoining the town is just seen, and then immediately

mediately shut in, by the eastern point of the harbour.

The aspect of this whole country is materially changed within a few years, from neglected waste to general tillage. The value of the land has increased in proportion. A beautiful highly-cultivated tract on the west side of Kinsale harbour, was let on lease to some countrymen, two or three years since, at fifteen shillings per acre, for which they could now get four guineas. This may serve as one proof how much the Irish peasantry have it in their power to ameliorate their situation by industry and economy; two qualities, which I fear there is too much reason to suspect they do not possess.

After passing Cork head, we suddenly discovered between two cliffs Robinson's Cove, and lost it again as rapidly, catching a passing view of a neat little village, most romantically and beautifully situated, at the head of the cove, inhabited chiefly by revenue officers, two of whom were put on board our vessel by the surveyor who resides at the Cove, and who boarded us in a fine six-oar'd boat. We had then in sight, on the eastern entrance of the harbour, the very large and handsome seat of Mr Roach, in rather a bleak situation, and on a point a little further up an old ruined tower called Roach's tower, while opposite, on our left, we passed Ringabella river, with several pleasant seats, and immediately after the village and snug little harbour of Crosshaven, where were three or four brigs and some sloops and boats. The country now assumes a very beautiful aspect, there not being a fine situation unoccupied by a good house and improvements. The opposite side of the harbour appears barren and unimproved, but the projecting bluff point of Dog's nose, with its extensive fortifications called Carlisle Fort, gives variety to the scene on that side, the beauty of which is not however improved, by the view of a gibbet just outside the works, where hang the bodies of three soldiers who were executed there for murder, three years ago. The harbour narrows to about half a mile wide, between Carlisle fort on the right and Cambden fort on the left, which is also strongly fortified, as is every situation from which an approaching enemy might be annoyed.

We anchored abreast of the large and ugly village of Cove, which is built on the edge of a cliff, and on the face of a steep hill, which situation, so inconvenient for a town, could only have been chosen on account of its directly fronting the entrance of the harbour.

After landing, and getting a comfortable dish of tea at Fitzpatrick's, who we found an intelligent man, and very useful to strangers, by procuring them necessaries, conveyances to Cork &c., we walked through the village, which is very large, and consists principally of cabins, built along the top of the cliff facing the harbour, with only a very narrow road between the cabins and the edge of the cliff, on which, however, were numbers of children playing, without an idea of danger, tho' a false step might precipitate them into eternity. This part is well known to British seamen, by the name of the holy ground.

We returned on board to sleep, and next morning we embarked on board a whale boat of Fitzpatrick's for Cork. The distance is about nine miles. Passing the fortified island of Haulbowline on the left, the beautiful seat of Mr O'Connor, and the village of Monkstown, with its large old castle now reparing for a barrack and passage, three miles from Cove, where the river Lee divides itself to form Great Island, which is a fine, fertile, well-cultivated island, about five miles long and three

three broad. The two branches of the river Lee unite again at Cove, which is on the island. All vessels exceeding two hundred tons stop at Passage, there not being a sufficient depth of water to carry them to Cork, and there they load and unload by lighters. The banks of the river, though beautiful below, became infinitely more so as we approached Cork.—One gentleman's demesne adjoining another, and at every quarter of a mile a handsome, and sometimes a magnificent seat ; but when within three miles of Cork, with Glanmyre on the right, and Blackrock on the left, the richness of the scenery is not I think exceeded in any part of the world. A fine bold hill, planted with taste and variety, with charming villas at intervals overhanging the river on the right ; and on the left, a diversity of hill and dale, to a considerable distance, with a very gradual rise finely variegated, with gentlemen's seats and demesnes, and the good houses, and neat white-washed cabins, with the smiling farms, now in the height of the hay harvest, of the yeomanry and peasantry—while the city of Cork, though seen to disadvantage, as it is in a low situation, seems to connect in front both sides of the river, and adds variety to the picture. Opposite a village called the Brick-kilns, about a mile below Cork, is a wall on the left with a bank to confine the channel ;—it was intended to have carried it to Black-rock, which would have rendered the river navigable for much larger vessels, but it was discontinued after a great, and in its present unfinished situation, almost useless expence.

The river Lee dividing above Cork into two branches, which unite again below, forms an island on which the principal part of the city is built, the branches of the river serving as canals, in which the shipping lie alongside the qnays in rather a straggling manner. The appenrance of Cork is by no means handsome, the streets being in general very narrow, badly paved and dirty, and the houses very irregular, with the exception of the grand parade, the South Mall, Georges's and Patrick streets, which being all either built or improved, where canals which ran through this part of the city were filled up, within the last twenty or thirty years, have a more modern appearance than the rest of the city. and, were the foot-ways flagged or bricked, would be very handsome streets. A very fine equestrian statue of George II. is placed in the middle of the grand parade, opposite the end of George's street, and here the garrison guard parades every morning. It is also the principal evening promenade of the inhabitants, and is crowded every day from two to four o'clock by Ladies shopping, it being the Bond street of Cork. Sir Eyre Coote is commander in chief of the troops in the South of Ireland, and resides at Black rock, and Lieut. General the Earl of Cork is second in command ; he is a soldierly looking man, and appears to be a very attentive officer: from my lodgings on the Parade, I saw him dismiss the guard every morning at ten o'clock, whether the weather was good or bad. At least one half of the city is built on the sides of two very steep hills on the outside of each branch of the river Lee, which has two bridges of communication on each side : Three of them are old, and no way remarkable, but Patrick's bridge, the lowest at the end of Patrick's street, is handsomely built, very wide, with footways, and a cut stone ballustrade. The streets without the bridges are steep, narrow, and inconvenient, and are called lanes, with the names of the places to which they are outlets, as Mallow lane, Blarney lane, Cove lane &c. The

Churches

Churches are not handsome; there are seven of the church of England, seven Roman Catholick, of which three are parish churches, and four chapels, belonging to the Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Carmilite convents.—There is also a convent of Ursuline nuns, about twenty in number, who have about thirty boarders, for the purpose of education; and another of the presentation of the Blessed Virgin, only nine in number, who keep a day school for the instruction of both female children and adults; this latter is a most praiseworthy institution, they were both founded about fifty years ago by a Miss Nagle, a Roman Catholick lady, who bequeathed her property to them at her death for their support. The yearly expence for a boarder at the Ursulines is about thirty pounds, besides cloathing, and extra charges for music, dancing, drawing, &c. One of the sisters of the presentation, of most pleasing manners, shewed us their chapel, school and garden, and gave us every information relative to their foundation, &c. The girls were taught by themselves, while apart from them the elder females, amongst whom I observed some well in years, had a part of the scriptures read and expounded to them by one of the nuns. There are besides in Cork, a French, a Quaker, a Baptist, and two or three Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. There is a Theatre, in which a comedy was performed the night before our arrival, by gentlemen of the city for charitable purposes, which I was informed is done frequently, and that the performers have great merit and abilities;—there is also a circus for equestrian performances, in which I saw Crossman, Smith, Mrs Parker and a number of assistants, exhibit feats not inferior to those at Astley's.

The garrison, consisting of five regiments, is dispersed through the city in different barracks,-but the largest barracks in the kingdom, capable of containing ten regiments horse and foot, are now almost finished on the top of a high hill commanding the city, on the outside of Patrick's bridge. At each end of Main street, which crosses the city from river to river, is a gate and a prison, one the country, and the other the city goal, and in the middle of Main street is the Exchange, a fine modern building of hewn stone. The prison for debtors is a handsome commodious building, pleasantly situated on the South bank of the river above the town. The Bishop's palace is on the South side also, and has a small inclosed demesne; which we were prevented seeing by the rudeness of a woman at the porter's lodge, who very uncivilly turned us out; it would be unjust to suppose for a moment that such conduct was warranted by any orders from the bishop. It is pity that the nobility and gentry were not better informed of the airs of consequence which their servants assume, as they are subjected to some of the obloquy arising from them. Another island is formed by the Lee above the city, on which is a charming promenade called the Mall, on a gravel walk an English mile long, with a row of elms on each side, with a range of meadows between them and the river, across which, on the right above the city, is the village of Sundy's well, and several small villas on the side of a well-cultivated hill, and on the left across the other branch of the river is the new goal, and a finely improved country rising gradually in a more distant view. Batchelor's quay, where the river below the Mall joins, and again separates, is beautifully situated, and has some handsome private houses, and here is a great salmon fishery. *F. C.*

(*To be continued.*)

Anec-

Anecdotes of the present EMPEROR *of* RUSSIA.

(*From Carr's Northern Summer.*)

THE present Emperor Alexander is about twenty nine years of age, his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expressive of that beneficent mildness which is one of the prominent features of his character. His person is tall, lusty, and well proportioned; but, being a little deaf, to facilitate his hearing, he stoops: his deportment is condescending, yet dignified. In the discharge of his august duties he displays great activity and acuteness, but without shew and bustle; the leading features of his mind are sound discretion and humanity, qualities which cannot fail to render an empire flourishing and a people happy! He is so much an enemy to parade, that he is frequently seen wrapped up in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common droshka; in this manner he has been known to administer to the wants of the poor. It is his wish, if he should be recognized in this state of privacy, that no one will take off their hats; but the graciousness of his desire only puts the heart in the hand as it uncovers the head. I have many times seen him in a chariot, perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horse, driven by a bearded coachman, a common little postilion, and attended by a single footman. Soldiers are always upon the look-out for him, to give timely notice to the guard of his approach; without this precaution it would be impossible, amidst the crowd of carriages which is to be seen in the residence, to pay him the honours due to his rank. The Emperor is very much attached to the English, numbers of whom have settled in the Empire, and have formed, under the auspices of the government, a sort of colony. The Emperor has often been heard to say, that "The man within whose reach hea-" ven has placed the greatest mate-" rials for making life happy, was, " in his opinion, an English *country* " *Gentleman.*"

Although the Emperor has never visited England, he is perfectly acquainted with its character and manners, as he is with its language. A very amiable and respectable English gentleman, Mr C. of the treasury, was, by the wish of Catherine, brought up with him, and was the play-mate and associate of his early years. The incidents of boyish days, so dear to every feeling and generous mind, left their accustomed impressions upon the heart of Alexander: and though time placed him at an immeasurable distance from his early companion, he has never ceased to honour him with the most gracious regard; in the display of which he exhibited the Emperor only in the munificent proofs of his friendship. I heard another instance of the strong partiality of Alexander for England. When an English gentleman, who, a short time before the death of Paul, had frequently played duets upon the flute with the Grand Duke, was preparing to quit the empire for his own country, in consequence of the sudden antipathy which the former had taken to our countrymen; after the close of the last piece they ever performed together, Alexander thus feelingly apostrophized the flute of his friendly musician, as he held it in his hand: "Adieu, sweet instru-" ment! you have charmed away many " an hour of care; often and deeply " shall I regret the absence of your " enchant-

" enchanting sounds: but you are " going to breathe them in the best " and happiest country in the " world." These are trifling anecdotes to record, but they conduct the reader to the heart.

" Man is most natural in little things."

How much, and how justly, the Emperor is beloved by his people, will occasionally appear as I proceed. The Russians, who have had so many foreign princes to govern them, behold with enthusiastic fondness an emperor born in Russia. The face of the reigning Empress is very sweet and expressive; her person is slight, but very elegant, and of the usual height of her sex; she is remarkably amiable, and diffident, even to shyness. Her mind is highly cultivated, and her manners soft, gracious, and fascinating. Her sister, the Queen of Sweden, if there be any fidelity in the chisel of Sergell, must be a model of female beauty. The Emperor and Empress have no family. They were united at an extraordinary early age, from a wish of Catherine to contemplate as many of her posterity, who were destined to succeed to the throne, as she could before she died.

One day whilst I was at Petersburg, as the Emperor was returning from Cronstadt, when the weather was most oppressively hot, he halted at a little village about twenty versts from the residence, in consequence of the relay of horses not being immediately ready. An English merchant, who had a country house adjoining, with that warmth of heart which forgets and surpasses all etiquette, ran out, and presented to the Emperor, who appeared to be in great heat and covered with dust, a glass of excellent Burton ale, for which his Majesty, with his usual affability, thanked his attentive host, and drank. Both the Emperor and the merchant forgot that the beverage was prohibited, or secretly relished it the more on that account. A German who was present, and was struck with the frank and cordial avidity with which the Emperor emptied the glass, observed, " that " had a Frenchman offered it, his " Majesty would have made one of " his horses taste it first."

Upon another occasion the Emperor exhibited the native goodness of his heart; some British bottled porter, which is also prohibited, was shipped for an Englishman whose lady was very much indisposed, and to whom it was recommended by her physicians. Scarcely had it reached Petersburg from Cronstadt, before it was seized by the custom-house officer; upon the Emperor hearing of it, he sent to the customs, declaring it to be his own (for such, in truth, the law of confiscation had made it,) and immediately forwarded it, with some very kind expressions, to the fair invalid.

Sunday is always at Petersburg a day of great festivity, but it only manifests itself after the hours of devotion. On this day the parade is well worthy the traveller's notice! it commences at ten o'clock, in that great area which lies between one side of the winter palace and the magnificent crescent which formerly constituted the palace of Catherine's most cherished favourite Lanskoi; the men amounted to four thousand, and presented a very noble and martial appearance; their uniform consisted of a round hat, with only a rim in front, and green feather, a short green coat, buttoned tight round the body, and white duck breeches cut very high, so that no waistcoat is necessary. The belly of the soldier is tightly strapped in, for the purpose of giving an artificial breadth to the chest. With an exception to the English and consular guards,

guards, I never saw finer men in my life, nor greater neatness in dress and person. The Emperor came from the palace, mounted upon a beautiful grey charger, attended by two or three officers; he wore an amazing large cocked hat, fastened under his chin by a black leather strap, and buttoned, to prevent the wind from occasioning that accident, for which a cruel disciplinarian (Frederick the Great) once severely flogged a poor Prussian soldier. The rest of his dress was a short coat of dark olive-green colour, decorated with a small star and the cordon bleu, white leather breeches, and high military boots, with very long projecting spurs. Upon this occasion there is always a great concourse of the commonalty, and a great number of officers to pay their respects to the Emperor, who rode at an easy canter down the line. As he passed I was much surprised to hear each company salute him with deep-toned voices, and highly gratified when I was informed that the salutation was, "Good day to our Emperor." The words seemed to bring down the haughty disdain of military discipline to its proper level, and to place the hearts of the Emperor and his brave soldiers in contact with each other. Upon his return he alighted and took his station in the centre, when the regiments passed the Emperor, who stood uncovered all the time, in open order, the band playing and officers saluting. As the imperial colours passed, which time, or war, or both, had reduced to a few shreds of silk, all the officers and spectators bowed.

As the last company was marching off the ground, a lane was formed to the palace through the people, who gazed upon their young Emperor with enthusiastic delight. The whole was a very interesting spectacle.

Some Account of COPENHAGEN *and its* INHABITANTS.

From the Same.

COPENHAGEN is a small but very neat city, its circumference between four and five English miles, the streets are broad and handsome; the houses, of which there are about four thousand, exclusive of the quarter belonging to the sailors, and garrisons for three regiments, are generally of brick stuccoed to resemble stone, and some are of free-stone, and in an elegant style of Italian architecture; the shops are in the basement story, and by making no prominent appearance, do not disfigure the beauty of the rest of the building. Such is the case upon every part of the Continent which I have visited. In England every tradesman's shop is the raree show of the street, and perhaps it is in allusion to this as much as to any other cause, that our neighbours on the other side of the channel have pronounced us to be a nation of shopkeepers. The streets are divided by canals, which afford great facility to the transport of goods, but have narrow and inconvenient foot-paths; the population is estimated at eighty-two thousand. La rue de Goths is a beautiful street, and is about three quarters of an English mile long. The Kongens nye Tow, or King's place, which is also the market place, is a noble, spacious, irregular area, adorned with many fine houses, several of which have been raised since the late fire. The only theatre in the city is here; it was not open during our stay. This building is detached, small but handsome without, and within is elegantly decorated; in the

the season, the performers play four times in the week, alternately opera and play, which is generally in the language of the country. On account of the vast number of persons who have free admission to it, amongst whom are all marine and land officers, the receipts are but very little, and the deficiency, which is supplied by the king, generally amounts to about one hundred thousand rix dollars per annum. Upon the whole, the court is not a very munificent patron of the drama, and the performers seldom exceed mediocrity. In the middle of the market-place is an equestrian statue in bronze of Christian V. but too deficient in merit to attract the notice of a traveller. One of the large buildings in this place is the castle of Charlottenberg, part of which is devoted to the royal academy of painting, architecture, and sculpture; it has eight professors and four masters; the day for the annual distribution of the prizes is the 31st of March, the birth-day of the prince, Frederick, who is the patron. Those pupils who obtain the golden medal are sent to travel at the expence of the crown. Such of the productions of the pupils and professors as I saw did not excite a very high opinion of the arts in Denmark.

No respectable stranger can enter Copenhagen without speedily becoming the object of its frank, and generous hospitality. The day after our arrival enabled us to partake of the hearty profusion of a Danish dinner; it was given at the country house of one of the most respectable inhabitants of the city, and appeared in the following succession; soups top and bottom, Norwegian beef boiled, ham strongly salted, fish, pigeons, fowls, stewed spinnage, and asparagus; the meat is always cut into slices by the master of the house, and handed round by the servants. Etiquette proscribes the touching of any particular dish out of its regular course, although the table may be groaning under the weight of its covers; this ceremony is occasionally a little tantalizing. Creams, confectionary, and dried fruits followed: the wines were various and excellent. Our party was composed of English, Norwegians, Flemish, Swiss, Russians, Danish, and French; would to heaven that their respective nations could for ever be as cordial and joyous as was this chequered collection of their merry natives! The repast lasted a formidable length of time; it was two hours of hard stuffing in a fog of hot meats. The appetite of the fair ones present, was far, I might say very far from being puny or fastidious, but in the homely phrase, what they ate did them good.

The Danish ladies are *en bon point*, and possess that frank and generous countenance, which, the moment the eye sees, the heart understands and loves; they much resemble the higher class of Wouvermann's figures, and very largely partake of that gay good humour, which is so generally the companion of a plump and portly figure. Having said so much in their favour, which they eminently deserve, I cannot help hinting that they are not so attentive to neatness of dress as their neighbours: they want such a man as Addison to rally them with his delicate satire out of a slovenly habit, which induces them when they buy a gown, almost always to prefer a dark cotton, because *it does not want washing*. The Danish ladies would immediately feel the force of the remark, without being offended at its freedom. They speak English with its proper accent, as well as French and German fluently. The English language forms a prominent part of female education.

Upon my complimenting a Danish lady on her accurate knowledge of the English language, she said, "We

"We are obliged to learn that, and "French and German, *in our own* "*defence*, otherwise we should fre- "quently be obliged to sit mute, "which you know is a very unplea- "sant situation for any woman; for "beyond the islands," meaning "Zealand and Funen, "our lan- "guage, which is a dialect of the "Teutonic, is not understood." This I found afterwards verified; upon my return to Holstein from Prussia, a Danish serjeant, in drilling a recruit from the former place, was obliged to speak to him in German.

Here, as in France, the company rise and retire with the lady of the house. In the garden we found coffee and a droll fellow of a wandering mendicant Norwegian who occupied *sans ceremonie* one of the garden seats, and upon his rustic guitar had collected the little folks of the family round him, who were dancing to some of the wildest and sweetest sounds that ever issued from the touch of simplicity.

On our return to the city, and about a mile from it, a turfed hillock of small poplars attracted our notice; it was the national tomb of the heroes who fell in the memorable battle of Copenhagen roads on the second of April, 1801, and stood in a meadow about two hundred yards from the road, and looked towards the Crown battery. As we approached it, we saw a small monumental obelisk which was raised to the memory of Captain Albert Thurah, by the Crown Prince. It appeared by the inscription, that during the heat of that sanguinary battle a signal was made from one of the block ships, that all the officers on board were killed; the Crown Prince, who behaved with distinguished judgment and composure during the whole of that terrific and anxious day, and was giving his orders on shore, exclaimed, "Who will take the command?" The gallant Thurah replied, "I will, my Prince," and immediately leaped into a boat, and as he was mounting the deck of the block ship, a British shot numbered him amongst the dead, which formed a ghastly pile before him, and consigned his spirit and his glory to the regions of immortality. He was a young man of great promise.

As the battle under all its circumstances was as awful and affecting as any in the English and Danish history, the reader will I am sure feel no reluctance minutely to contemplate the larger tomb which first attracted our notice; it is a pyramidal hillock, neatly turfed and planted with sapling poplars, corresponding with the number of officers who fell. At the base of the principal front are tomb stones recording the names of each of these officers and their respective ships. A little above is an obelisk of grey northern marble, raised upon a pedestal of granite, bearing this inscription;

To the memory of those who fell for their country, their grateful fellow-citizens raise this monument, April 2, 1801.

And beneath, on a white marble tablet, under a wreath of laurel, oak, and cypress bound together, is inscribed;

The wreath which the country bestows never withers over the grave of the fallen warrior.

Remedies against Wasps.

IF it be true, as stated in the Newspapers, that a Mr Sperry lost his life by the sting of a single wasp, his blood must have been previously

in a very inflamed state; for though the venom of the wasp is ardent, it rarely produces more than a slight inflammation; and, if the pipe of a small key be instantly, after the sting, pressed on the orifice of the wound, it will scarcely be felt at all. This ought to be remembered, for it is a remedy always at hand.

It is a curious inquiry, What has given rise to the extraordinary number of wasps that have swarmed in the course of the present autumn?—We are of opinion that the fact may be accounted for by the lateness of the season of warm weather. It is now a well-ascertained fact, in the natural history of this insect, that the female wasp only, in a state of impregnation, lives through the winter. They are re-animated from their state of torpor by the first three or four days of warm sun-shine which happens in a forward spring. They quit their holes and fly abroad. At this first appearance, in their very feeble state, and in our very changeable climate, they are subject to many dangers. All gardeners now know, or ought to know, that every single wasp, destroyed at this first appearance of the tribe, prevents the generation of an hundred thousand; and accordingly, wherever this fact is understood an active persecution of them takes place. But the number destroyed in this way is insignificant in comparison of the multitudes cut off by a sudden reverse of weather. When the female wasp, in this early flight, is overtaken by a killing frost, which so frequently succeeds, in the months of May and June, to gleams of sun-shine, she is inevitably killed, and each death saves five or six colonies in the course of a year. She has other enemies too, besides man. In her first roamings abroad she is apt, for instance, to seek shelter in a bee-hive, where she meets with certain destruction. But if, by the continued and unvaried coldness of the early part of the summer, or by a wet June, they are prevented from coming abroad until the weather is more steadily warm, it is inconceivable with what rapidity the procreation goes on, and how totally impossible it is to keep down the increase. Even at this time, however, much good may be done by an active search for their nests, and they may be easily traced to them in the evening, or on the approach of a shower.

For their destruction in the autumn the writer of this article has found the wasp liquid very useful; but it is in vain at that season to strive to extirpate them. The best means to protect ripening fruit from their voracity is to wrap a very slight skain of wool round the peaches, nectarines, and grapes, which will not at all intercept the Sun, but is a complete shield against the wasp as well as earwig.

I need not say that the early part of the present summer was quite of the kind to keep the solitary engendered female wasp at home; and accordingly the swarms with which we have been latterly tormented have been innumerable. Whatever may be the end destined by a wise providence, which has created no venomous animal in vain, for the wasp, we stop not to inquire; but certainly every man is anxious to drive them from near his own dwelling. If so, he cannot pursue a more likely course than to make it known in his neighbourhood, that he will give one shilling for every live wasp that shall be brought him before the end of June. We promise him that he will not have many shillings to pay.

Scottish Review.

The Poems of Ossian, &c. containing the Poetical works of James Macpherson, Esq. in Prose and Rhyme; with Notes and illustrations by Malcolm Laing, Esq. 2 vols. large 8vo. 1l. 10s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Longman and Co. London.

THE present publication is of a nature which, so far as we recollect, has had no precedent in literary history. In becoming an editor of the works of others, a man is almost invariably actuated by a peculiar admiration of the author whom he undertakes to illustrate. On opening such a publication, we soon find the necessity of being on our guard against the effects of this natural partiality. But Mr Laing's designs are of a very different nature, and are equally hostile to both the names mentioned in the title page. His object is to prove, of the one, that he never had an existence; and of the other, that he is destitute of the first principles of common honesty. The method which he has now adopted, tends to deprive, not only Ossian, but even Macpherson, of any honour which may arise from the poems in question. For this purpose he has, with incredible industry, collected from all quarters, a number of passages so closely resembling, as, he conceives, those occurring in the poems ascribed to Ossian, that these last can be considered as nothing else than "a wild and wonderful assemblage of imitations." To his former character of an impostor, therefore, Macpherson appears now to have added that of a plagiary.

For our parts, after an attentive examination of these notes, we do not see that they can form any important addition to the evidence already brought forward by Mr Laing. There is not, on an average, above one sentence in a page, in which any imitation can be traced. And many of these imitations are very faint and distant, if not altogether fanciful. Mr Laing seems to consider the coincidence or even the similar signification of two or three words in a sentence as amply sufficient for his purpose. Sometimes three or four sentences are put together, in order that, by extracting a word from one and a word from the other, something like Macpherson's meaning may be made out. Thus the imitations traced in the beautiful little poem of Oithona, which occupies twelve pages of the text, do not amount to above nine; and it appears to us evident that (with the exception of the third, which is from himself) there is nothing to which the denomination of plagiarism can be given with any kind of propriety. The 6th, 7th, and 9th, we suspect to be mere coincidences, and not very close ones.—When these are taken away, we doubt if there be any passage in modern poetry of equal length in which so few imitations may be discovered. Even if they were more numerous, it must be evident on the most cursory perusal, that these poems are not a confused mixture of different styles and modes of writing, but that from whatever quarters the materials may be derived, they are formed into an uniform and homogeneous whole; and this circumstance we conceive is alone sufficient to give the stamp of originality even to more numerous imitations. We think, therefore, that, so far as the beauties of these poems cannot be ascribed

cribed to Ossian or the other Gaelic bards, the *soidisant* translator has an indisputable claim to them.

The sources from which Mr Laing supposes Macpherson to have chiefly drawn his materials, are Homer, Virgil, and their two translators, Pope and Dryden, from Shakespeare, Milton, Thomson, Young, and the English bible. The latter appears to us by far the most copious. Many of the imitations from scripture are certainly very close; and his style, though considerably different, bears yet a stronger resemblance to this than to any other standard.

As our readers will, no doubt, be curious to see some specimens of these notes, we present them with the following:

"*Through the breaches of the tempest* look forth the dim faces *of* ghosts."—Omitted in the first, but restored, or added, from Comala, n.2. in the improved edition of 1773. Æn. ii. 522.

Apparent *diræ facies* inimicaque Troiæ
Numina magna deum. Æn. ii. 522.
With *dreadful faces* thronged, and fiery arms. Par. Lost. xii. 644.
Vol. I. p. 27.

"*What* murmur rolls *along the hill, like the* gathered flies *of* evening."
Pope's Iliad, ii. 552.
As thick as insects play—
That drawn by milky streams at *evening* hours,
In *gathered* swarms surround the rural bowers;
From pail to pail with busy *murmur run*
The gilded legions, glittering in the sun.
Vol. I. p. 28.

"His eye spares *not the* weak; *he* delights *in the* blood *of* strangers." Their *eye* shall not *spare children*. Isaiah xiii. 18. Let not your *eyes spare*, neither have ye pity:—And as for me also, mine *eye* shall not *spare*, neither will I have pity. *Ezek.* ix. 5. 10. He *delights* not in the *blood* of *bullocks*. Isa. i. 11.
Vol. I. p. 528.

"*Have thy sisters* fallen *from* heaven?" "How art thou *fallen* from *heaven*, O Lucifer, son of the morning?" *Isaiah* xiv. 12. converted into the *sisters* of the *moon*; "they who *rejoiced* with thee at *night*," from Milton's translation of the 136th *Psalm*.

The horned moon to *shine* by *night*
With all her spangled *sisters* bright.

vide *Carric-Thura*, 1. But the moon in her wane returning to her hall or interlunar cave, to mourn the loss of her sister planets, our former satellites, is a modern conceit, upon which Blair's speculations are most amusing and absurd.
Vol. I. p. 379.

"*Why did I not* pass away *in* secret *like the* flower *of the* rock, *that lifts its fair head* unseen, *and* strews *its* withered leaves *on the* blast." As the *flower* of the *field*, so he flourisheth, for the *wind passeth over* it, and it is gone. *Psalm* ciii. 15. Supra, *Lathmon*, 8.

"In *secret* like the *flower*," &c.
Catullus.
Ut *flos* in septis *secretus* nascitur hortis.

"That lifts its fair head *unseen*, and *strews* its *withered leaves* on the *blast*."
Gray's *Elegy*.
Full many a flower is born to blush *unseen*,
And *waste* its *sweetness* on the *desert air*.
which Gray again adopted from Thomson's *Autumn*;
As in the hollow breast of Appenine,
Beneath the shelter of encircling hills,
A myrtle rises, far from human eye,
And *breathes* its *balmy fragrance* o'er the *wild*;
So flourished, *blooming*, and *unseen* by all,
The *sweet* Lavinia.

But the beauties of the Psalmist, Catullus, and Gray, combined in a single simile of Macpherson's Ossian, prove that the author was not less diligent in imitation, than successful in his plagiarisms. Vol. I. p. 523.

It may be urged indeed, that whatever may be thought of Macpherson's poetical merits, the existence of any imitations is inconsistent with the idea of translation. It would certainly militate strongly against the supposition of a literal version. But it does not exclude that more moderate degree of authenticity, which is all now that the most zealous partizan of Ossian will venture to assert. In the

the task of embellishing his rude originals, of filling up blanks (often doubtless very large) and of piecing together detached songs and fragments, Macpherson might often have occasion to call in assistance from other quarters, though he had originals, and sometimes very fine ones, from which to copy. For most of his sublime passages, indeed, we suspect him to have been indebted to these, and when, unsupported by them, he attempts to rise into that region, he falls commonly into bombast.

But though the labours of our author do not appear to us very likely to be conducive to his own favourite object, we are far from thinking that they have been spent in vain. They may serve a purpose to which he only ironically alludes, that of a classical commentary on poems which we have no doubt will continue to enjoy a great degree of reputation.—And as the present edition is by much the most elegant that has yet been published, we have no doubt of its becoming the standard edition among persons of taste and opulence. We must only observe, that the preface is rather lame, being merely an appendix to Mr Laing's former dissertation. If he was determined to admit nothing on the other side, he ought certainly to have given a complete and connected view of the subject according to his own ideas of it. Nor do we see why he should not have written a short life of Macpherson, though from the little he has said on the subject, we cannot help congratulating the latter on having escaped out of his hands. Indeed we cannot help being sorry for poor Macpherson, who receives now as little quarter from one party as from the other. The advocates of Ossian pretend that he has given only an imperfect and debased transcript of a much superior original (an assertion to which we never could give any credit,) while Mr Laing, admitting that he possessed genius not inferior to that of any of his contemporaries, is yet actuated throughout by a disposition decidedly hostile to him. In our estimate of his poetical talents, we entirely agree with Mr Laing; and tho' his moral qualities do not appear to have been in equal proportion, still it must be remembered, that, on the former the fame of a poet is chiefly to rest, and his conduct respecting Ossian (even when taken at the worst,) can hardly be considered as very atrocious.

At the end of the second volume we find several poems composed by Macpherson at an early period, before he had appeared as the translator of Ossian. Of these, two, entitled *Death*, and the *Hunter*, were written at the age of eighteen; and another entitled the *Highlander*, was published two years after. They discover some descriptive powers, and a monotonous smoothness of versification, but do not, on the whole, rise much above mediocrity. Two others, a *Night-piece*, and the *Cave*, published at a subsequent period, are better, though still standing at a considerable distance from Ossian. However, these productions (for the first discovery of which we are indebted to Mr Laing) are very important, as proving Macpherson's early bent towards poetry, and the assiduity with which he cultivated it.

With regard to Mr Laing's mode of conducting this controversy, nearly the same observations will apply, which we had formerly occasion to make on that relating to Queen Mary. The present, however, is a more interesting and important subject, and his scepticism has certainly been of use in stimulating those inquiries which have brought the question at least somewhat nearer to a determination than formerly. At the same time, as he has now taken

leave

leave of this subject, we shall be happy to find him relinquishing the path of controversy, and returning to that of history; for which his soundness of judgment, discrimination of character, and accuracy of research, render him extremely well qualified.

II. The Poor Man's Sabbath, a Poem. By John Struthers. 2d. Edit.

IT is somewhat singular, that this subject should have been embraced at once by two poets, who, to all appearance, were unknown to each other; and the favourable reception of both, gives an advantageous view of the disposition of the public towards such themes. The present cannot be considered as a finished performance; yet we have read it with considerable pleasure, for, with a mixture of rude and prosaic passages, it contains others that are very interesting. Thus:

How solemn to the eye the scene appears!
The yew—the porch, with pale
Death's emblems crown'd,
And sable-rail'd, bedeck'd with pompous tears,
The rich men's tombs, that gloomy, rise around,
Of some, the smooth hewn slab, marks out the bound,
Preserving still the poor possessor's name,
Perhaps his years—while level with the ground,
Many, by friendship mourned, unknown to fame,
Beneath the grass-green sod, no frail memorial claim.

Here, wrapt in thought, the poor man wanders wild,
And dark, the days of other years return;
For underneath that turf, his darling child,
His first born son, lies in the mould'ring urn.
He heaves a sigh, his heart begins to burn—
The rough gray stone still marks his fav'rite's head;
And o'er him, beauteous in the breath of morn,
To all her children, Nature's bounteous mead,
With scarlet gayly tipt, the mountain-daisies spread.

Child of my love! confess'd before my eye
Thou standest, fair in all thy blooming grace;
Wild, on the wind, thy sunny ringlets fly,
And dawning goodness brightens on thy face.
I see! I see thee in the sportive race,
Lur'd by the bright son of the summer beam;—
I see thee panting, drop the fruitless chace,
For glittering, far adown the silver stream,
He floats on air away, as fades the nightly dream.

So faded thou!—for never sportive more,
Bloated and black, upon the bed of pain
I see thee laid:—thy short, short span is o'er—
A mournful proof, that earth-born hopes are vain.
Yet, let me never pour the tear profane—
Well hast thou 'scap'd a wicked world of woe;
The spurn of pride—Misfortune's driving rain;—
And creeping chill, the baleful blast of snow,
From poverty's cold sky, hath never laid thee low.

The following may give an idea of the author's powers of description.

Fam'ly instruction clos'd with fam'ly pray'r,
Each seeks, for soft repose, the peaceful bed,
The Sire except, who, by the ev'ning fair,
To muse along the green wood-side is led.

The

The setting sun, in robes of crimson red,
And purple gorgeous, clothes the glowing west;
While sober Eve, in misty mantle clad,
One bright star lovely, beaming on her breast,
With feet all bath'd in dew, comes slowly from the east.

Now clos'd, the daisie droops its dewy head,
Hush'd are the woods, the breathing fields are still;
And soft beneath the meadows flow'ry pride,
Creeps, gurgling, on its way, the mossy rill.
Sublimely solemn rolls the mingling swell,
With many a mournful moving pause between,
Of streams, wild rushing down the sounding dell,
Of sighs that burst around from shapes unseen,
And flocks that distant bleat, far o'er the flow'ry green.

Fast follows on the cloud of night's dark noon,
And bright the fires of heav'n begin to blaze;
While o'er the misty mountain's head, the moon,
Pours, in a streaming flood, her silver rays.
White, on the dimpling pool, her radiance plays,
Where shadows faintly glimmering, shadows mar;
And clear, the cottage window, to the gaze
Of solitary wand'rer, gleaming, far
Up yonder green hill side, appears a glittering star.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

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Biographia Scotica; or, Scottish Biographical Dictionary; containing a short account of the most eminent persons and remarkable characters, natives of Scotland, from the earliest ages to the present time. By J. Stark. Embellished with portraits. 18mo. 5s.

The Edinburgh Review. No. XIII. 5s.—This number contains, Southey's Madoc—Parkinson's Tour in America—Currie's Medical Reports—Leslie on Heat—Hints towards forming the character of a young Princess—Flore du Nord de la France—Stewart's Statement of Facts—L'Eneide de Delille—Sir Joseph Banks on Blight in Corn—Memoirs of Talleyrand—Michaux's Travels—Drummond's Academical Questions—Selkirk on Emigration—Todd's Edition of Spenser—Thiebault Souvenirs de Frederic—Horrors of Negro Slavery.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, No. IV; exhibiting a concise view of the latest and most important discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy: containing upwards of thirty original articles, amongst which are communications from Dr Monro, jun., Dr J. Barclay, Dr A. Duncan, jun., Mr Lucas, Mr Robertson, Dr Marcet, Mr Carmichael, Dr Inglis, &c. Published quarterly. 128 pages. With occasional copperplates. 3s.

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Mr Arthur Young has this summer been engaged in a Tour through Scotland, the result of which he proposes giving to the public. We understand that Mr Young has been led by his observations during this

this Journey, to form a highly favourable opinion of our national agriculture.

Mr Macneil has in the press a new edition of his poems, considerably enlarged.

The Rev. John Dick, of Glasgow, author of the Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, a work which has been well received by the public, has in the press Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, which will be published in October.

Dr James Hamilton, sen. has announced a treatise on the effects of purgative medicines.

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in* September 1805.

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Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

IT appears from the report of the Baron Von Kotzebue, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the business of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. proceeds at Portici under the direction of M. Hayter with success and rapidity. One hundred and thirty Manuscripts have already been unrolled, or are unrolling, and M. Hayter does not despair of being able to decypher the six hundred Manuscripts which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in unfolding the MSS. and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Another work has been discovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; besides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalereus, and Colotas, the last in reply to Plato on Friendship. Among seven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus in the best state of preservation.

Mr Capel Lofft, whose taste on all subjects of criticism and the belles-lettres has often been the means of gratifying the public, is preparing a Collection of the best Sonnets, including many originals. This elegant work will appear in November, and will form two vols. bearing the title of "Laurana."

Major Cartwright has in the press, and ready for almost immediate publication, a concise Essay, intitled, "The State of the Nation."

A new volume of Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Johnson's Poets with additional Lives, has been undertaken by the original Proprietors, and will make its appearance in the ensuing year.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late Richard Graves, author of the Spiritual Quixotte, is preparing for publication.

Mr Wooll has in the press Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr Joseph Warton, with a selection from his Poetical Works, and an extensive Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication.

Mr Kelly, author of the Elements of Book-Kepping, is engaged on a work, founded on the Hamburg Contorist, by Kruse, to be entitled the Universal Cambist, or a complete System of Exchanges, including the Monies, Coins, Weights and Measures, of all the trading Nations and their Colonies.

Madame De Genlis having recently published in France an historical romance intitled The Life of Madame de Maintenon, the same will speedily make its appearance in an English dress, in two volumes.

Mungo Park, with his companions, who sailed from Portsmouth a few months ago, having touched at the islands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time so excessive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the shade, and frequently three hours after sunset it continued from 82 to 92 degrees.

Dr Miller, of New York, intends to publish the Lectures on Theology of Charles Nisbet, D.D. late President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania.

A new Academy has been instituted at Paris, the object of which is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend researches into primitive languages. It is named the Celtic Academy, will publish Memoirs periodically, and propose prize essays. A member of this Academy *is said to have discovered* a method by which two persons may correspond and converse without understanding each others language.

M. Eichhorn, well known among the Germa

German literati, has published a History of Literature from its Origin to the present time, of which a Translation is preparing in London.

Dr Lafuente has published a memoir, by command of the King of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow fever. According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, bark is the most powerful remedy for that dreadful disease. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiseptic in the first forty-eight hours of the disorder, the fatal consequences of the yellow fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

General Alexander Palitzyn has translated into the Russian language the Voyage of Lord Macartney to China, which will be accompanied with very fine plates.

The University of Landshut has offered the degree of doctor of philosophy to any one of its pupils who should point out, in the clearest manner, in the fragments still extant concerning the mystic sects of antiquity, such as the New Platonists, the Pythagoreans, the Gnostics, the Originists, and in the more modern works of the Scholastics, the Theosophists, the Cabalists, and the school of Jacob Bohm, the materials of which Professor Schelling has composed his philosophy.

The Elector of Bavaria manifests increased zeal for the arts and literature. Not content with having suppressed a multitude of monasteries and established public schools in their stead, he has recently founded three universities in his new dominions in Suabia. Latin schools already existed in those provinces, but they were not sufficient to the formation of a man of letters, and too learned for the simple artisan. The Elector, therefore, ordered these schools to be suppressed, and public-schools to be established for the people, and three universities at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. These universities will be opened on the first of November, and pupils of the various Christian denominations admitted. The general inspection, composed of learned Protestants and Catholics, is immediately under the direction of public instruction established at Munich.

A society has been established at Berlin whose object is to send missionaries every year to Africa, and especially to that part of it inhabited by the Negroes, that with the light of Christianity they may diffuse some tincture of our arts, and sow seeds of a more refined civilization.—Two missionaries have already set out for Guinea.

The Russian nobles continue to distinguish themselves by their donations to the schools and universities. Lieutenant Gen. Urusoff has presented the University of Moscow with a very considerable cabinet of minerals, and a beautiful collection of Mosaics. The same officer has given his own library and a rich collection of Russian minerals to the Gymnasium of the Government at Porchow. M. de Subjenkoff, nephew of the late Count Besborodko, has deposited in the hands of the minister who superintends the arts and sciences the sum of 40,000 roubles for the establishment of schools in his native province Little Russia.

By letters from Corfu it is said that the English Vice-Consul, with the aid of two celebrated divers from Calimno, and after a labour of two years, has recovered from the bottom of the sea the precious collection of works of art of ancient Greece formed by Lord Elgin during his residence at Constantinople, and which was lost with the vessel in 1802 near Cerigo.

During the Pope's late residence at Paris the most constant homage was paid him by numerous exhibitions to explain the progress of the useful arts in that country. One circumstance, however, but little known, though unparalleled in the annals of printing, deserves to be recorded. On the 1st of February, his Holiness visited the Imperial printing-office. As he passed along the galleries, 150 presses furnished him as he passed with a sheet each, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in some different language or dialect. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Persian, and also in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indostan, of the Mogul Empire, of China, and of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furnished 12, and America the remaining 17. The reputation of the French press is well known; and the constant attention paid by that nation to the art of printing, even amidst

their

their revolutionary horrors, enabled them to pass before the eyes of the Roman Pontiff whatever has been employed to improve or enrich the noblest and most useful art known to man.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in Thessaly. Among them are the busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lysimachus, and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church, was discovered at the same time.

The researches at Pompeii are continued with great success. The Queen of Naples has been with the Royal Family to inspect them, and in her presence was discovered an ancient edifice, in which were found vases of the greatest beauty, medals, musical instruments, and what is of more value than all the rest, a beautiful bronze statue representing Hercules killing the celebrated hind on Mount Mænalus. The composition and design of this group are perfect. In the same building have likewise been found some extremely beautiful paintings, among which one representing Diana surprized by Act-on is particularly distinguished. The colouring of Diana is equal to any thing that Titian ever produced. The Queen, it is said, intends to have this structure repaired. She has likewise ordered the Chevalier Venuti to superintend at Rome the execution of a work in marble, alabaster, and metal, representing Pompeii in miniature. The Chevalier has already executed a similar performance representing the temples of Paestum, which is in the possession of the Queen.

At the town of Fiesole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at leat 30,000 persons.

The celebrated aeronaut Robertson, has announced his intention of constructing a balloon 136 feet in diameter, and capable of raising the weight of 740 quintals (about 33 tons.) Fifty persons will be able to embark in it with comfort, and will find in it all the conveniences of animal and social life, and provisions for several months. The balloon may travel at all elevations and in all temperatures, and may be employed to make physical and astronomical experiments in all parts of the world. Geography will derive from it great advantages, because the aeronauts will not be checked either by mountains or by forests. Perhaps with the assistance of the trade-winds it may even make the circuit of the globe between the tropics. The globe for this apparatus will be made of taffeta manufactured on purpose at Lyons, and of a boat of cedar weighing 20,000 pounds. It will be furnished with cordage of silk and provisions, and will have its kitchen, two workshops, a wash-house, an observatory, a chapel, an academical saloon, a card-room and a concert-room. It will likewise carry a smaller balloon and a parachute in case of accident. The honour of constructing such a balloon, which according to the ingenious projector will not cost more than a ship of the line, ought, he says, to belong to all the learned societies of Europe. He therefore invites them to contribute to the expence, and insures to each subscribing academy the right of furnishing two aeronauts for this scientific expedition.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has given orders, that as the mineral fumigations of Guyton Morveau are proved to be the safest preventative against the yellow fever, they shall be adopted in all the Prussian harbours, and in all vessels under quarantine, or coming from suspected places.

The very valuable library of the late Professor Beldinger at the University of Marpurg is now offered for sale, either public or private, by his heirs. It would certainly be a great loss if such a treasure of rare works should be scattered by public sale. The library consists of more than 16,000 volumes. Among others there are nearly one hundred and thirty editions of the works of Hippocrates; and also all the different editions of the medical classics, and other rare works, besides 13,000 academical dissertations.

By a ten years comparison of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths, upon an average, amounted to 14,600, and among these 835 children fell a victim to the natural small-pox every year. But since the introduction of the cow-pox, no more than 161 children died of the small-pox in 1801; in the year 1802 only 60; in the year 1803 but 37; and in the year 1804 only two children, and of these one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

POETRY.

Poetry.

BY MR GEORGE DYER.

After a Tour at the close of Autumn.

NOW farewell, summer's fervid sky,
That, while the sun thro' Cancer rides
With chariot slow, and fever'd eye,
Scorches the beach-clad forest sides!
And farewell earlier autumn's sober ray,
Which, the warm labours of the sickle o'er,
Could make the heart of swain industrious gay,
Viewing in barn secure his wheaten store,
What time the social hours mov'd blithe along,
Urg'd by the nut-brown ale, and jolly harvest-song.

What different scenes around me rise!
Now midst a naked scene I roam,
Where the rude haum in hillocks lies,
Where the rash sportsman frights the grove.
Ah! cruel sport; ah! pain-awak'ning sound!
How hoarse your death-note to his list'ning ear,
Who late, wild-warbled-music floating sound,
Blest the wild warblers of the rising year;
Who, as each songster strain'd his little throat,
Grateful himself would try the soft responsive note.

Yet still in autumn's fading form
The tender melting charm we chace,
(Such as, love's season past still warm
The sober matron's modest face)
Mild-beaming suns, oft hid by fleeting clouds,
Blue-mantled skies, light fringed with golden hues,
Brooks, whose swoln waters mottled leaves o'erspread;
Fields, where the plough its steady course pursues;
And woods, whose many-shining leaves might move
Fancy's poetic hand to paint some orange grove.

Oh! still, for fancy is a child,
Still with the circling hours I play,
And feast on hips and blackberries wild,
As truant school-boy gay;
Or eager plunge in cool pellucid stream,
Heedless, that Summer's sultry day is fled;
Or muse, as breathes the flute, the rural theme,
Such theme as fancy's song may yet bestead;
Or stretch'd at ease will teach the list'ning groves
In tuneful Maro's strains, some rosy rustic loves.

Now bear me to the distant wood;
Or bear me to the silent stream,
Where erst I stray'd in serious mood,
Lost in some rapt'rous dream,
To me, Oh! Hornsey *, what retreat so fair?
What shade to me so consecrate as thine?
And, on thy bank, poor streamlet †, did I care
For all the spring haunts of the tuneful nine?
Ah! pleasures, how ye lengthen, as ye fade,
As spreads the sun's faint orb at twilight's dubious shade!

For, Oh! pale stream, how many a tear
I mingled in thy waters slow!
For, mid the blossoms of its spring,
Youth has its *tale* of woe!
And thus thro' life—for what is human life?
A changeful day, a motley-tinctur'd scene;
How quick succeed the hours of peace and strife!
How sombre tints o'erspread the chearful green!
E'en while faint hope lights up her brightest sky,
She wavers midst her doubts, and learns to heave a sigh.

But, lo! the sun now seeks the west,
And, see! the distant landscape dies—
And, now with anxious cares oppress
I view yon dome ‡ arise.
Ah! soon, too soon I give the faint adieu,
And my song sleeps, as fades the cheerful day;
Soon shall the dusky city bound my view,
And hag-eyed Spleen November's call obey:

Ye

* On the borders of Hertfordshire, in Middlesex.
† New River.
‡ St Paul's Church.

Ye fields, ye groves, whose every charm
could please,
Ye gentle friends, adieu, and farewell, rural
ease.

Yet fields, and groves, and gentle friends,
When memory bids, shall re-appear,
Quick, where she lifts her wand, ascend
The long departed year;
The choirs, whose warblings charm'd
the youthful spring,
And summer's glittering tribes, and all
that now
Of autumn fades, their mingled charms
shall bring,
And the full year mid winter's reign
shall glow;
While fancy, as the vision'd forms arise,
Shall pencil woods, and groves, and fields,
and purple skies,

EPITAPH
ON MISS MARY DRUMMOND.

STOP, pensive passenger, do not deny,
To pay the tender debt to pity due,
For here the cold remains of Mary lie,
Here rests a heart to each fine feeling true.

Yes,—she was gentle as a seraph's breath
When from the blue-girt arch of heaven it
blows,
Meekly she bow'd beneath the frost of
death,
As when the north wind blights the bud-
ding rose.

With her alas! we lost the dearest boon
That heaven on man could e'er bestow!
Ah me! why should her beauties fade so
soon!
Oh! why not sojourn longer here below.

And oft, as thro' the church-yard path I
roam,
Thinking on joys, alas! for ever past;
I hear a spirit on the night wind moan
As if it felt of fate the bitter, bitter blast.

To Mary's tomb with lightest step I steal,
There leans an angel form, in sorrow mild,
Pale on the cold earth's breast I see her
kneel,
Tis' *Virtue* weeping o'er her darling child.

H.

Written extempore at St Bernard's Well.

WHILE pensive here in anxious hope I
stray,
Beneath the elm tree's favoring shade,
Slow sinks to rest the harbinger of closing
day,
And casts a sombre tint o'er all the glade.

Now murmuring comes upon the breeze
The distant solemn sound of evening bells,
Now peeps the moon thro' yonder trees,
Now humming come the beetles from their
cells.

Whilst I, devoid of every other care,
Save that to love's soft magic true,
Seek pleasure here in musing on my fair,
And fancy brightens at the fond review.

I trace with rapture's sweetest throb,
The path thro' which we used to roam,
I heave of love th' impassion'd sob,
And sadly say, "Would she but come!"

At length her darling form breaks on my
view,
As when the sun bursts thro' the bowering
sky,
Her face is seen thro' twilight's dusky hue,
Bright with the charms of soft sensibility.

With hurried step, to calm my fears to
rest,
O haste, and chide the truant for her cruel
stay,
She weeps,—I hold her to my throbbing
breast,
And fondly kiss the glistering drops away.

Edinburgh. *H.*

ANSWER TO *A. S——t.*
(Magazine for July 1805.)

'TWAS after aught o'clock yestreen
Ere I at Dover gat my een
Upon the Enbrugh Magazine,
Whare, kiver'd snug,
The chaunter o' an unco frien'
Bum'd i' my lug.

A' day the mukle axe I'd swung,
Till my poor banes, tho' stark an' young,
Grunted, an' graen'd, and sairer dung
They coudna be,
Tho' some wud laudron wi' a rung
Weel noostit me.

To heese my heart, an' fire my mou',
I cost a drap o' Norland *blue*,
An' doun craig's close twa toothfu's threw
Frae Maister Gillie,
Syne weav'd a wab o' rhyme for you,
My bonnie billie.

Hech man, how glib my chin ye maw,
How saftly i' my lug ye blaw,
Till just like onie white-wash'd wa'
My musie's droukit,
Syne i' the hizzie's face ye thraw
Baith brush an' buckit.

Ye say, an' tilt ye've pat your seal,
Wi' her nae lass the brae can speel
Adist the Tweed—I ken a chiel*
Wha has a lassie
Wi' slider gab, an' lighter heel,
An' no sae saucy.

Mine's

* *Robert the first*, son of our immortal Bard.—Last Hallowe'en night, this ingenious poetical sprout convened a number of our countrymen residing in London, for the pur-

pose

Wi' but a giglet slim an' sma'
grippit in a scroggie Shaw
Amang the wilds o' Gallowa'
Whan lanely stalkin'
To hear the whirrin' moor cock craw
An' watch the maukin.

Plough-fitted, scaur, an' unco skeigh,
At times she thraws her head fou heigh,
Syne wi an eldritch moorland screigh
She rants away,
Till neibor wives an' weans cry "feigh
"Ye Norland joy."

O S——t, gin e'er by heav'n I'm ta'en
Amang my native hills again,
Ye a' shall hear her blythest strain
Frae ilka brae,
Or aff the bloom bespangl'd plain
Whare lammies mae

There will I sit, an' rant, an 'sing,
By some bit burn or callar spring,
Till craigs an' cleughs an' woodlands ring
Wi' joyfu' glee,
Sae stark I'll strike the sounding string
In extacie.

But here, expell'd from real bliss,
The lips o' phantom joy I kiss,
An' scaurin' Care's black fiends wha hiss
An' bizz like bees,
I sip ideal happiness
My heart to heeze.

Fareweel ye streams sae dear to me,
My bonnie Clouden, Nith, an' Dee,
Fareweel ye burns wha bonnelie
Rowe down the glens,
Your siller waves nae mair will e'e
My daun'rin' stens.

Yet tho' frae your green banks I'm driv'n,
My soul awa' cou'd ne'er be riv'n,
'Mang scenes she lifts her ee'n to heav'n
Baith morn an' night,
Scenes round my heart by nature wov'n
Sae steive an' tight.

Ye canty bards ayont the Tweed,
Your skins wi' claes o' tartan clead,
An lilt alang the velvet mead
Whare Cargen rowes,
Or blythly blaw the rural reed
Whare Clouden flows.

An' sing o' Scotia's barns an' ha's
Her bourtree dykes an' ivy'd wa's,
Her faulds, her bughts, an' birken shaws,
Whare Jock sae cheerie,
Saunters to meet, wi' shaven jaws,
His trystit dearie.

Sing o' her carles tough an auld
Her carlines grim wha flyte an' scauld,
Her wabsters b ythe an' souters bauld
O' wights the wale,
An' eke her taylors wha unfauld
The fleysom' tale.

Sing o' her mountains bleak an' high,
Her fords whare neighren helpies ply,
Her glens the haunts o' rural joy,
An' sang compilers,
Whare yellin' ghaists at e'enin' cry
To waefu' tailors.

Gaun hameward dowie and forlorn,
Alang the selvage o' a burn,
Whan bouncin' frae a lanely thorn,
Wi' bristled hairs,
Some awsom bogle shakes his horn,
An' rowts an' rairs.

To you the darling theme belangs
Whilk frae my heart exulting spangs
O kaird amang your bonniest sangs
The generous band*,
Wha raise to save frae foreign fangs
Their native land.

My gallant brithers, brave an' bauld,
Wha haud the pleugh or walk the fauld,
An' brandish Caledonia's auld
Death dealin' guillys,
To feight by filial love impell'd
A parent's tulzies.

Wi' daurin' glowr her dirk she drew,
An' coost a mither's e'e on you,
O letna onie spulziein' crew
Her honour daub,
Nor vile maurader fyle her mou
Wi' slavrin' gab.

Think on our bauld forbears o' yore,
Wha dy'd the moors wi' hostile gore,
Wha slavery's ties indignant tore
Wi' bluidy nieves,
An' skelpit ilka prowlin' core
O' foreign thieves.

Syne

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pose of celebrating the anniversary of certain *Charms* and *Spells*, and a mess of singit Sheep's heads and haggises being served up for supper, "The auld gudeman, about the grace frae side to side did bother, till Robin bye his bannet laid,"—and, wi' a genuine Scottish warmth,

quo he, "We bless an' praise thy holy name
"For this thy bounteous store,
"An' whan a gang o' Scotsmen meet
"*Lord, may they ne'er hae waur.*"

* The Scots Volunteers

Syne nobly fir'd by their example,
A phalanx shaw baith steeve and ample;
An' gin wee Bonny daurs to trample
On Geordy's taes,
He'll find a doure unlibbit sample
O' crabbit faes.

Brave bannock chowers, fare ye weel,
Lang may auld Pan your hirsels keel,
Lang may the pith o' maut an' meal
Rift i' your wames,
An' free-born bairns your mailens till
An' daut your dames.

Tho' far frae hame thro' life I crawl,
An' blaw my pipe, an shake my spaul,
Whare *Sammie* coft his cynic awl
To jag an' stang ye,
My better half, my daun'rin saul,
Saunters amang ye.

An' billie sangster o' Auld Reekie,
May Heaven wi' ilka blessin' theik ye,
Anent the ingle o' fortune beek ye
Wi' tentie care,
Syne fast to bless celestial cik ye
Forever mair.

Dover 1805. *T. M. C.*

On visiting the tomb of ROBERT BURNS.

ADORN yon grave with flow'rs, ye western maids,
Soon as the balmy spring with flow'rs returns:
When winter's breath your flow'ry stores invades,
Adorn with tears the grave of woe-worn Burns.

O hapless Bard!—But pardon, gentle shade;
Happy thou art, tho' hapless thou hast been:
Thy feeling soul, to endless bliss convey'd,
Wants but the converse of thy faithful Jean.

There now thou listen'st to thy darling child;
That child that robb'd thee of thy latest tears:
With native notes of praise, seraphic, wild,
She hymns the Ruler of the rolling spheres.

With golden harps, beside the living stream,
Where trees forever flourish, fruits abound,
Ye, tuneful twain, rehearse the heavenly theme,
And wake the silver strings to holy sound.

Contempt no longer, and neglect, attend
Thy worth, O living Burns, beyond the grave;
The sire of nature, ev'ry merit's friend
Enrolls the tuneful with the wise and brave.

See how each virgin bosom (meed divine!)
Heaves with his longest lay, nor thinks it long:
Ah, why these feelings to the lay confine?
The bard himself is better than his song.

Then, stung by poverty and woes unnam'd,
Cannot the son of song command a tear?
Before his worth is own'd, himself acclaim'd,
The poet first must press the sable bier.

But when the earth is clos'd and mute the tongue
Of him, who ere while plain'd his wretched doom;
Late tears are shed, and annual sorrows sung:
Who died of famine, fills a costly tomb.

Thus far'd on earth the blind unheeded sage,
Who sung Achilles and the wrath of kings:
Thus he, who chac'd by the fell tyrant's rage,
By Pontic billows tun'd his plaintive strings

A. M. A.

To a young Lady before her marriage, with a copy of ARMSTRONG'S *Art of preserving Health.*

TO thee, sweet maid, this classic page
Its purest lesson speaks in vain,
And Satire's voice at folly's rage,
But wastes in air the pointed strain.

If virtue human ill ne'er know,
If worth at pain shall ne'er repine,
If Innocence ne'er taste of woe,
Then sure the bliss of health is thine.

But in the cup to mortals given,
Mix'd deep some bitter dregs are found
This is the high behest of heaven;
With woe our purest joys abound.

And yet if aught the wish avail,
The wish, dear maid, of more than friend
The storms of life shall ne'er assail,
The boon of health shall thee attend.

Content and joy go hand in hand,
With smiling looks thy steps to guide;
Where home's sweet comforts thou'lt command,
Whatever cares shall else betide.

Haddington,
Sept. 1805.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHARGE AGAINST LORD MELVILLE.

IN the Magazine for April we inserted the proceedings of the House of Commons on the tenth Report of the Naval Commission, comprehending the first resolutions and vote of censure against his Lordship, which were presented to his Majesty on the 11th of April. After the Easter recess, a variety of proceedings pursuant to these resolutions took place, of which the following is the detail*.

On the 25th of April, Mr Whitbread moved for the appointment of a select committee, to enquire further into the matters contained in the Report, on which Mr Pitt moved an amendment, limiting the enquiry to the charges already specified against the Treasurer and paymaster, which was carried by a large majority; as was also Mr Pitt's motion that the committee be chosen by ballot, on a division 251 to 120.—When the ballot came on, Mr Whitbread complained of a list that had been handed about by persons connected with Government, and moved, that it was a high breach of privilege, to circulate

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* After the resolutions passed the House of Commons, meetings were held in several counties and cities in England, and petitions drawn up and presented to the House, approving of the conduct of their representatives in Parliament, and praying them to continue their inquiry into the abuses in the public expenditure.

These meetings were chiefly promoted by individuals who have uniformly opposed the measures of Mr Pitt's administration, and the language of the addresses was often violent and intemperate. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London presented an address of the Livery to the King on this occasion, on the 1st of May; and the electors of Westminster also met, and voted an address to the House of Commons. Mr Fox was the leading orator at this meeting, and presented the address to the House.

The Newspaper intitled *The Oracle and True Briton*, however, took the part of Lord Melville, and commented on the proceedings of the House, in rather unguarded language, in the following paragraph:

"We cannot help sincerely regretting, that party rancour and popular clamour, have at this time deprived our King and Country of the great and powerful abilities of Lord Melville.—In no period of our political history can we find such an instance of the strong effects of prejudice. With all our profound respect for the motives which influenced the majority of the House of Commons—with all our admiration of that spirit which arouses and animates the people in their expressions of indignation at the supposed malversations of an individual—with all our regard for town and county meetings, when properly directed in supporting the cause of independence, freedom, and public virtue—we cannot help again and again declaring, that Lord Melville has fallen a victim to confidence misplaced; to prejudice misjudged; and to indignation misapplied. HE HAS BEEN CONDEMNED WITHOUT A TRIAL.—When an appeal has been offered to his INTEMPERATE Judges—when it has been earnestly solicited to give him a fair and a candid hearing, and then to come to a decision on the merits of the case—a strong and a presumptuous negative has been given, directed and enforced by the violence of the times. If those who were so very impatient to deprive Mr Pitt of so able a Coadjutor, were equally zealous in their endeavours to restore to the Public the UNACCOUNTED MILLIONS of which that Public has been so disgracefully robbed, there would perhaps be some excuse for all that affectation of public virtue which has lately distinguished certain bawling Patriots of the day."

On the 25th of April, Mr Grey complained to the House of the above, as an indecent libel on their proceedings, and moved that *Peter Stuart*, the printer, be ordered to attend at the bar. Next day, on the motion of Mr Pitt, the printer was committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms. He was, however, on the 2d of May, reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged.

late such a list. This was *negatived* 145 to 45. It was stated by ministers, that Mr Whitbread's conduct was equally reprehensible, for he also had brought down to the House a list, and that no to iously partial, being composed exclusively of members who had voted against Lord Melville; whereas the list he had objected to was *equally* composed, with three members who did not vote at all.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, to compose the Select Committee:

Lord Castlereagh, Mr Whitbread, Master of the Rolls, Mr W. Windham, Sir Wm. Scott, Mr Grenville, Mr Ryder, Lord Geo. Cavendish, Lord Dunlo, Lord Wm. Russel, Mr Leycester, Mr A. St John, Mr Foster, Mr H. Lascelles, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr S. Thornton, Mr J. Fane, Lord Boyle, Mr Cartwright, Mr Hawkins Browne, and Mr Gunning.

When the list was read over, Mr Whitbread again attacked, with vehemence, the conduct of Ministers in procuring by undue influence such a committee. He objected to Lord Castlereagh, Lord Dunlo, Sir Wm., Grant, Mr Foster, Sir Wm. Scott, and the Attorney General, as being placemen. Mr R. Thornton vindicated the mode of appointing the Committee, and having been one of the scrutineers of the lists given in, he could assert that the objections were unfounded. He reprobated the warmth and party-zeal displayed in agitating the question, and wished the business out of the House, and referred to another tribunal. Mr Whitbread's motion for expunging Lord Castlereagh's name was negatived by a large majority.

On the 29th of April, Mr Spencer Stanhope moved, that the Attorney General be instructed to commence a prosecution against Lord Melville and Mr Trotter, for recovering, for the use of the public, the profits arising from such monies as had come into their hands for naval services since January 1786. In doing so, the Hon. Member expressed a hope that Lord Melville would clear himself from any participation in the transaction. Mr Bankes thought, that a prosecution of a criminal nature, on the apparent part of the case, for violation of an act of Parliment, and gross breach of duty, would be a course more expeditious, less uncertain, and more consistent with the dignity and character of that House. He therefore proposed, as an amendment, "That the Attorney-General be instructed to prosecute Lord Melville and Mr Trotter for the said offence."—The Master of the Rolls insisted that the resignation of Lord Melville was in fact punishment, and that a civil action was now the only remedy. Sir J. Newport, Mr Fox, Mr T. Grenville, and Mr Sheridan, all agreed in preferring an impeachment. After a long debate, the House divided for the original motion for a civil suit 223, for Mr Bankes' amendment 128, majority 95 *for the civil suit.*

On the 6th of May, Mr Whitbread rose to make another motion respecting Lord Melville, when Mr Pitt signified that he had a communication to make that would render the motion unnecessary. Mr Whitbread, however, contended, that the communication would come with more propriety after his motion. He then continued his speech, which was nothing more than a repetition of the arguments so frequently pressed, and moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that Lord Viscount Melville may be removed from all offices of trust and emolument which he holds during the pleasure of the crown, and from his Majesty's presence and Councils for ever."

Mr Pitt then said, that his Majesty had been advised to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of Privy Counsellors. He had availed himself of every means to learn the sentiments of gentlemen, and finding that, in the present circumstances, many respectable members who had not voted for the Resolutions, thought such a measure would be proper, he had given the advice alluded to. "I may be allowed," added the Right Hon. Gentleman, in a tone of uncommon interest, "to feel much, and, peculiarly on this occasion, I certainly do feel a deep and bitter pang at having to discharge this my duty to the House and to the public. Any cause of sorrow to Lord Melville must raise in my mind emotions of anguish. The blow to Lord Melville, whether one of degradation, real or nominal, whether an injury, light or substantial,

stantial, whether the result of popular disquietude, or of the popular sense of justice misled, from whatever source, the degradation of Lord Melville, however transient, is an event to occasion to me the utmost pain. This is a feeling of which I am not ashamed. It is a feeling I cannot separate from my bosom. It is a feeling which I could not separate from my conduct, but from respect to the opinion of this House, to the sentiments of Parliament, and to regard for my public duty." The motion was then withdrawn.

(On the 9th of May the name of Lord Melville was erased from the Books of the Privy Council.)

These proceedings took place in the House, while the Select Committee were only examining evidence on the points remitted to them. On the 3d of May the Committee met, and sent a message to the House of Lords, requesting they would permit Lord Melville to come before them to be examined. But Lord Hawkesbury stated that there was a standing order of the House, which prohibited any peer from attending the Commons, to answer to any points touching any criminal matter that had been *previously* resolved against him; which order their Lordships in a Committee of Privileges confirmed. But they gave permission to Lord Melville (which his Lordship also solicited) to attend the Committee, conforming himself to the terms of the standing order. The Committee, however, declined examining his Lordship under such restriction.

On the 27th of May, Mr Leycester, the chairman, presented to the House the Report of the Select Committee. It comprehended three heads: 1st. The application of money issued for naval services to purposes not naval. 2d, The drawing out of money from the bank, and lodging it in a private banker's, contrary to the meaning of the statute: 3d, the proceedings held for recovery of the debt due by Adam Jellicoe, (a subaccountant in the Navy pay office before Lord Melville's first appointment as Treasurer in 1782.)

I. Of the sums issued for the naval service, and afterwards applied to purposes not naval, it appears that the sum of 40,000l. was advanced by the joint concurrence of his Lordship and Mr Pitt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the use of the house of Mess. Boyd and Co.

In December 1795, a contract was made by Government with the houses of Messrs Boyd and Co. Robarts and Co. and Goldsmid and Co. for a loan of 18,000,000l. of which, in the beginning of September 1796, three instalments of 15 per cent. each were still due.

In the beginning of 1796, from the embarrassment of public credit, and the decreasing state of the specie at the Bank, the Governors and Directors thought it prudent to restrain their engagements; and upon that account had refused advancing the progressive payments upon the loan of December 1795.

It is stated in the evidence, that the autumn of 1796 was a period of peculiar embarassment, both of public and private credit, which led to the restrictions of payments in specie at the Bank, that took place in February 1797, that there was a very great run on private commercial houses, a great scarcity of money, and a very heavy pressure on the Bank for discounts.

Under these circumstances, at some time before the 9th of September 1796, Mr Boyd appears to have represented to Lord Melville and Mr Pitt the great pecuniary embarrassment of his house; that the Bank had refused to discount their bills, and that with ample securities in their hands, they were not enabled to pay the next instalment on the loan, and requested pecuniary assistance for the purpose of completing their engagement to Government.

It appears to your Committee, that in addition to those engagements to Government, Messrs Boyd and company had large payments to make on account of the Emperor of Germany; that they paid on the 31st of October 1796, a sum of 186,340l. 13s. 1d. on account of the Director of the Emperor's finances at Vienna; and that, in the whole of the same year, they remitted on the same account sums amounting to 4,609,506l. 9s.

It has also been stated in evidence, that if a failure in the loans, then in progress of payment, had been occasioned by the circumstances above stated, the deficiency could not have been supplied by a fresh loan (had it been necessary

cessary to resort to such a measure,) except upon terms very disadvantageous to the public.

Under these difficulties, Lord Viscount Melville, then Treasurer of the Navy, appears to have suggested to Mr Pitt, that the sum wanted by Messrs Boyd and Company might be spared, without a probability that the naval service would suffer any inconvenience from the advance, provided there was a sufficient security for the repayment; and no other method having occurred, by which much serious mischief to the public could be prevented, it was thought adviseable, by the concurrent opinions of Lord Melville and Mr Pitt, that the application of Messrs Boyd and Company should be complied with, and that the sum of 40,000l. should be advanced, upon a sufficient security being given. And it appears in evidence, that, under the orders of Lord Melville, the sum of 40,000l. was drawn from the Bank, and on the same day paid over to Mr Boyd, by Mr Long, then Secretary to the Treasury, upon Mr Boyd's depositing with Mr Long, securities amounting to about 40,700l. consisting in part of bills, drawn on, and accepted by the East India Company, from their Presidencies abroad, the rest of Government securities, which Mr Long transmitted to Lord Melville, indorsing upon the cover the purpose for which the securities had been so deposited; that the said sum of 40,000l. had been all repaid, and that, with the exception of two bills on the East India Company, one for 4000l. payable in October 1797, the other for 7000l. payable in January 1798, all the rest of the securities were payable within three months from the time of the deposit.

We nevertheless thought proper to inquire, whether in fact any inconvenience had been sustained by the naval service, in consequence of the diversion of this portion of naval money; and it appeared, that no delay of payment has been actually occasioned in other branches of the naval service, by the advance in question.

No interest was demanded from Messrs Boyd and Company for the money so advanced, and so repaid; but, it is to be observed, that no interest would have accrued to the public, had the above sum remained in the Bank, in conformity to the provisions of the act.

As to a sum of 10,000l. it appears in evidence, that, upon Mr Trotter's appointment to the office of Paymaster in 1786, he was informed by Lord Melville, that he, Lord Melville, was indebted to the Office in the sum of 10,000l. At what time, under what circumstances, and for what purpose, this sum of 10,000l. originally came into the possession of Lord Melville, the death of Mr Douglas the preceding Paymaster, the absence of all public documents relating to it, and the want of any other evidence, prevent us from ascertaining; and we can therefore only state, that this sum was replaced, but without interest, some time subsequent to the year 1786; but the particular time and manner of the repayment we have not been able to discover.

It appears also in evidence, that upon Mr Trotter succeeding to the office of Paymaster, he was appointed private agent to Lord Melville, and was in the habit of receiving his salary as Treasurer, and other branches of his income arising in England, as well as frequent remittances from Scotland; and that the sums received by him on Lord Melville's account were paid into the mixed fund at Messrs Coutts: that, during the fourteen or fifteen years of his being Paymaster, he at various times advanced various sums of money on account of Lord Melville; about one half was advanced exclusively from the public money, the rest from the mixed fund at Mess. Coutts, where all his private money was kept; and the whole has been repaid, but without any interest.

At what specific period these several sums were paid by Mr Trotter, or repaid by Lord Melville, we are unable to find out; all the vouchers, memorandums, and writings relating to the transactions and accounts between them, having been destroyed about the time, when releases, containing a covenant for that purpose, were mutually executed upon the settlement of their accounts, viz. by Lord Melville, on the 10th of February, 1803, at Melville Castle, and by Mr Trotter on the 23d of February, 1803, in London. Mr Trotter states, that he also destroyed all the books in which the accounts between Lord Melville and himself were kept,

kept, and which contained the accounts of other persons besides those between Lord Melville and Mr Trotter; but which had all been closed, except some small accounts between Mr Trotter and his friends, which he carried forward into new books.

II. Upon the *second* head of inquiry, respecting the withdrawing from the Bank any sums of money so issued, your Committee do not find any representations have been ever made to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; but it appears that in 1797 Mr Raikes, Governor of the Bank, told Mr Pitt, in conversation, of his having heard that the Treasurer of the Navy now kept cash at Messrs Coutts and Company's, and that navy bills were paid by drafts on Messrs Coutts, instead of drafts upon the Bank; and that Mr Pitt thanked him for the information. Mr Pitt admits the general import of the communication, but states it in substance to have conveyed to him an impression that sums were drawn from the Bank, and carried to a private Banking-house, to a larger amount than was supposed necessary; that he took an early opportunity of stating to Lord Melville the information given him by Mr Raikes; and though he cannot state precisely what further passed between Lord Melville and himself upon the subject, it impressed him with a belief, that no sums were so transferred, but such as were necessary to carry on the details of the service in payments to individuals, and that it was difficult to carry on the various payments in detail in any other way: that, relying on the opinion of Lord Melville, he made no investigation into the necessity of the practice, and was satisfied with the general statement given to him. Lord Harrowby, in his evidence states, that it did not appear to him, that the practice of drawing money from the Bank into the hands of a private banker, if carried on *bona fide* for the purpose of official convenience, and for that only, was necessarily illegal, or intended to be prohibited by the act.

III. The *third* head relates to the recovery of the debt due by Jellicoe.—Mr Pitt states that the Solicitor of the Treasury had orders to take the requisite steps for the recovery of the money. It appears that the Solicitor and Mr Trotter proceeded accordingly, while there were any visible effects to recover, and that a considerable part of the debt had been paid up by Mr Jellicoe's son, when Lord Melville, finding that there was no prospect of recovering any more, obtained a writ of discharge from the Privy Seal in 1800.

The Committee state, that they made no enquiry as to what sums Lord Melville or Mr Trotter might have applied to their own use, as that subject belongs more properly to the prosecution already ordered to be commenced by the Attorney General.

The Report concludes with stating, that the Committee have abstained from making observations which might tend to convey a judgement on any of the points in question,—but they have annexed as an Appendix to the Report the whole of the evidence taken before them, leaving the conclusions to be deduced therefrom altogether to the wisdom of the House.

The appendix contains the following bond of release executed in February 1803, between Lord Melville and Mr Trotter.

"To all and sundry to whom these presents shall come, We, the Right Hon. Henry Baron Dunira, Lord Viscount Melville, some time Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and Alexander Trotter, Esq. of Dreghorn, Paymaster of his Majesty's Navy, send greeting. Whereas for several years past there have been sundry accounts, reckonings, and money transactions, depending between us, the account of which has lately been examined, adjusted, and agreed upon between us, and upon such examinations, settlement, and adjustment, there remained a balance due from the said Alexander Trotter to the aforesaid Lord Melville, of one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eleven shillings and one penny Sterling money, with which final examination, statement and adjustment, both parties declare themselves perfectly satisfied, and do hereby approve of and ratify the same. And they have either mutually delivered up to each other, or resolved and agreed mutually to cancel and destroy all the vouchers or other memorandums and writings, that at any time heretofore may have existed, passed, or been interchanged between them, relative

lative to the said accounts, or different items and articles of which the same accounts are composed or consist; they have further resolved and agreed mutually to release and discharge each other up to the day of these presents for now and ever: Therefore," &c.

The report having been read, it was ordered to be printed for the use of the Members. After which Mr Whitbread said he should, as a consequence of the Report, move that articles of impeachment be exhibited against Lord Melville; and he would at the same time move some resolutions on the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in matters included in said report. (The latter motion was accordingly made on the 14th of June, and negatived without a division. See Mag. for Sept. page 710.) It appeared from Mr Whitbread's speech, that these motions were entirely independent of the Committee, who had not instructed their Chairman to move any parliamentary proceeding on the subject, and that the course Mr Whitbread adopted was only following up the original opinion he had conceived of the misconduct of Lord Melville.

The Hon. Robert Dundas, his Lordship's son, said, that he should also move that Lord Melville be admitted into the House to be heard in his defence, before the motion for impeachment was made.

On the 11th of June, the day fixed for the motion of impeachment, the House was remarkably crouded at a very early hour. The Speaker stated that he had received a letter that morning from Lord Melville, which he was desired to communicate to the House. His Lordship in this letter requested to be admitted into the House, to be heard in his defence against the charges preferred by the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. The Hon. R. Dundas Saunders, his Lordship's son, then moved that his Lordship be admitted. The motion was agreed to; and he was accordingly introduced by the Sergeant at Arms, a chair having been previously placed for him within the body of the House, on which his Lordship, at the Speaker's desire, seated himself, bowing three times as he approached. After a pause of about two minutes, he rose, and addressed the House in a speech of two hours and a quarter, delivered in a manner at once firm, manly, and impressive. He began, by enumerating the difficulties of the situation in which he was placed. Although every thing dear to man—his fame, his honour, his peace of mind, the character of his family, was at stake, he had failed in every attempt to be allowed to explain his conduct—to be allowed to lay his case before the nation and the world. He had been examined before the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, while he was utterly ignorant of the object respecting which he was to be interrogated. All the private accounts of Mr Trotter, and of the banking-house of Coutts, were in the possession of the Commissioners; not one *iota* of them had been communicated to him; he was even ignorant of their existence, and saw them for the first time appended to the Tenth Report. On the appearance of that Report, he had applied to the Commissioners, requesting to be again heard, but his request was refused. In the mean time the resolutions of the 8th of April were passed by this House; a committee was appointed further to investigate the matters in the Tenth Report, and notice was given of a motion, the object of which was to attack him with still greater violence than any previous measure had evinced. Anxious as he was for enquiry throughout the whole of this procedure, all his endeavours to have his conduct fully explained were fruitless. The forms of that branch of the Legislature to which he had the honour to belong, rendered it impossible for him to attend the Select Committee of the House, except under such restrictions as would have wholly defeated his object,—that of repelling the charges of which he was conscious he was innocent. In the most earnest manner he requested that these forms might in this instance be dispensed with, but in vain. In having recourse to this last expedient, he found himself shackled in the same manner—restricted on the points in which he was to address the House, and precluded from entering into any direct defence on the subject of the resolutions passed against him.

After an exordium to the effect above stated, his Lordship proceeded as follows:—

"Though I am, however, thus restricted, I trust for your indulgence while

while I make a few observations on one or two of the resolutions of the 8th of April, chiefly with a view of shewing that I fully understand, and am not willing to misrepresent their tendency and spirit. On the 10th and 11th resolutions it is impossible for me not to make a few observations. The first of these resolutions states:

10. That Alexander Trotter, Esq. the Paymaster of the Navy, was the person, by whom, or in whose name the public money was thus employed, and that in so doing he acted with the knowledge and consent of Lord Viscount Melville, to whom he was at the same time private agent, and for whose use or benefit he occasionally laid out from 10 to 20,000l. without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, and whether such advances were made from his public or private balances.

"This, to be sure, does not necessarily apply to me; but let the House look to the resolution that follows, and they will see that the direct charge is made against me, as not only having connived at, but participated with, Mr Trotter in the improper application of public money, for the purposes of private emolument:

11. That Lord Viscount Melville having been privy to, and connived at, the withdrawing from the Bank of England, for the purposes of private interest or emolument, sums issued to him as Treasurer of the Navy, and placed to his account in the Bank, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

The 12th and 13th resolutions are of a similar nature; and these resolutions having been disseminated in every part of the kingdom, under the sacred authority of this House, the impression which they are calculated to make to my prejudice is evident. I wish to state then, that such charges are equally hostile to truth and to justice. If I were asked, whether I ever knew that Mr Trotter employed naval money for purchasing Exchequer bills? I should unquestionably say, Never. If I were called on to declare, whether I ever had any knowledge of his lending the public money, to purchase stock? I should answer explicitly, Never. If I were required to state, whether I ever connived at his discounting private bills with the public money, or employing it in purchasing East India or Bank Stock? My answer would still be the same, Never. On every one of these points, I disclaim all knowledge of any foul employment of the public money. But another part of the charge fixes on me the ignominy of having participated in such illegal profits. I lament, before such an idea was entertained, that Mr Trotter had not been more fully interrogated. If Mr Trotter had been called on to declare, whether I ever had, directly or indirectly, participated in any such profits? his answer would have been of the most ambiguous kind, and would have put to rest the suspicion for ever. The existence of any connivance, or participation on my part, I therefore do most strenuously deny, and I call on any man in this House, or in this country, to shew me a single tittle of evidence. But, Sir, a great deal has been said of the intimate connection between Mr Trotter and me in pecuniary concerns, and hence an argument has been attempted to be raised that the participation of the profits must have been a matter of necessity. On this subject there has been so much exaggeration of statement, so much prejudice, and indeed so much falsehood lately before the public, that it is the more necessary for me to state shortly to the House, what was the nature and extent of this connection, which has formed so copious a ground of scurrilous abuse.—When my connection with the Navy Office first commenced, I found Mr Trotter a clerk in Somerset House, and I was introduced to him thro' Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr Coutts. I soon discovered that he was remarkable for his diligence and ability in his business. He was first recommended to my notice by the clear statements which he presented to me of the claims of seamen, as well as the relatives of those who had fallen in the service of their country. My attention was then directed to the improvement of the situation of so valuable a class of the community. I encouraged him to prosecute his inquiries; and in framing the acts which I had the honour to bring forward, for bettering the condition of seamen or their surviving relatives, it is but justice to say, that his diligence and zeal afforded me the most effectual

assistance.

assistance. On Mr Douglas's retiring from the office, I thought it expedient to appoint Mr Trotter to the office of Paymaster, and at the same time I gave him power to act in several inferior services, to which my other avocations rendered it impossible for me to attend. As to his general conduct in the office, I must in justice allow, that it was not only irreproachable, but highly meritorious. In a course of 14 years, not one single instance occurred of any payments being for a moment improperly delayed, and of 134 millions that passed through his hands, not even the smallest sum was lost to the public. In speaking of the sums which in the course of these 14 years were supposed to be improperly applied, I again feel myself fettered by the limitations to which I have alluded. I may state generally, however, that on no occasion did I ever grant Mr Trotter power to draw out any part of the public money for the purposes of private emolument, and that in no instance were drafts from the Bank obtained, except on those terms which the law had prescribed. If any man means to insinuate, that, during my Treasurership, Mr Trotter was invested with a discretionary power of applying the public money, he asserts what is contrary to fact, and I defy him to produce a single grain of testimony to establish such a position. If, however, it is, on the contrary, meant to be insinuated, that sums of public money, applicable to particular assignments, may not be drawn out agreeably to the act of Parliament, without specifying the individuals to which the sums are to be paid, then I certainly must contend against any such doctrine, as not being at all deducible from the spirit and meaning of the act. I am aware, Sir, that it has been asked me, whether, in the year 1786, after the passing of the act in question, I did not authorize Mr Trotter to draw certain sums from the Bank, and to place them in the hands of a private banker? I do not deny having given such authority; but I will add, that such drafts as those which I then authorised are essential for the convenience of the public service; when the money was positively wanted, when the heads of service were properly specified, when the Paymaster was legally authorised to draw the money, and no sort of inconvenience took place.

"Such being the constant understanding of what the convenience of the service required, I am astonished at the construction which has been put on my conduct for allowing what was only meant for the greater facility of business. Even the Commissioners themselves are not ignorant of the existence of such assignments. They admit their existence in the tenth report, but they do not make them a ground of charge as at all irregular or unnecessary. Those who contended that the money was indiscriminately drawn out of the bank for the purposes of private emolument, maintained, therefore, what nothing in the statements of the report at all tended to corroborate."

His Lordship here took a view of the act alluded to for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, which his Lordship said had been much misunderstood. It was not a digest of rules for the direction of the office, similar to the office of Paymaster of the forces. The chief object of the act was to convert the account of the Treasurer from a personal to an official account, and to prevent large balances from remaining in the Treasurer's hands after he had vacated the office, but to pass clear at once to his successor. His Lordship said the demands for small payments at the Navy pay office were so frequent and so numerous, that it was impracticable to make them by drafts on the Bank; nor could such be the intention of the act. In February last, there were no less than 6800 ship accounts open, every seaman belonging to which was entitled to come and demand his arrears. At that time, an assignment was made to a considerable amount, for payment of small sums, all under 20l. and some as low as a few shillings. By this assignment, the Paymaster is possessed of legal authority by the act to draw for the amount. But it is said that it is irregular to draw any money from the Bank before each specific demand is made; if it be irregular, it would then perhaps be said that it is also illegal. That every such demand would be made in one day, is barely probable; and therefore, as the act contains no instruction to the Treasurer respecting the drafts for detail payments, his Lordship contended, that it still left the discretionary power to

a[illegible]

act in the way most convenient for the public, and best adapted for expediting the business of the office.

"On these grounds, then, I cannot allow, Sir, that I am at all justly chargeable with a violation of an act of Parliament, in suffering money to be drawn from the Bank, on assignments, and to be lodged in a respectable banker's near the office, when it was known that no possible danger was incurred. But, Sir, even were the view of the act which I have taken incorrect, in the opinion of a majority of the House, still I cannot think that my conduct deserves those harsh and opprobrious epithets which have been applied to it. I have shewn you the grounds of my interpretation of the act, and surely that affords some reason for thinking that I was not guilty of a wilful transgression of the law. I may have been guilty of a violation, but surely not a gross violation of the law. I may have been guilty of a breach, but not surely of a high breach of duty. Hitherto I have been anxious to state my views on this part of the subject, in an abstract point of view. I shall now say a few words as to any emolument which Mr Trotter might have derived from the use of the money in the hands of the private banker. I confess, Sir, the impression on my mind was, that in consequence of his connection with this banking-house, some emolument might be derived. I was the more inclined to this opinion, from what I know to be the practice in that part of the kingdom with which I am naturally best acquainted; but I had no certain information on the subject. Mr Bathurst was not quite satisfied of the expediency of the practice, and Lord Harrowby had his suspicion that an improper use might be made of the public money so vested. Neither of these intelligent men, however, had gone beyond a suspicion. None of them had declared their belief, that it was really applied to speculations in the money market. For my own part, I do not see that the practice is liable to very serious objections. I can see that, under proper regulations, a plan might be formed of lodging money in a private banker's, that would give many facilities which can never be obtained from the circuitous mode of bringing it, on slight occasions, from the Bank of England. In a course of fourteen years, no inconvenience has been sustained from the practice. No improper balances have been collected, and no part of the public service had been in the slightest degree retarded. My letter, in answer to the precept of the Commissioners, calling on me to account for the mode in which the money of the Navy had been drawn from the bank, has been urged as a matter of criminality. I have already stated, that at the time it was impossible for me to produce it, because the means were not then in my possession. To their requisition my answer was of course general, since Trotter had declared the accounts to be so blended that he could give me no satisfactory information. Under such circumstances, my situation was peculiarly embarrassing; and to a question, whether I had ever participated in any profits arising from the use of the public money, my answer was, that I had never knowingly enjoyed any such participation. I confess this answer is at first sight, in point of form, subject to a certain degree of objection. This I must say, however, that with me, when speaking of events which have happened several years ago, it was a habitual mode of expression. In this particular case, the expression has been the subject of much acrimonious ingenuity and wit, though I protest before you, it was meant to convey what was tantamount to a declaration, that I never did participate in any profits arising from an improper application of the public money. It is said, however, Sir, that I have always shewn a great predilection for the office of Treasurer of the Navy, even when I have continued to act as Secretary for the home department.—As a good deal of stress has been laid on this insinuation, and as it is evidently intended to convey a very improper suspicion of my character, it will be necessary for me to offer, in reply to it, one or two simple observations. I must say then, that, so far from having any particular predilection for the office of Treasurer of the Navy, I had never varied in an attachment long since acquired, of devoting the whole of my time and my talents to the affairs of our government in India, and my original appointment to the Treasurership of the Navy arose principally out of the intimate

mate connection there was betwixt the affairs of the navy and the business of the India Board, over which I presided. As to my acceptance of the office of Secretary for the home department, I can only say, that I accepted it only for a few months, in the absence of a Noble Lord, who was then abroad on an important mission. On his return I solicited my Sovereign to allow me to resign and dedicate all my attention to the India Board—but he was then graciously pleased to command the continuance of my services. I have to add to this, which I can do with truth, that I never continued one day in that office in conformity to my own inclination. There is one person present, and perhaps others, who know that statement to be correct. If I did not retire from the office afterwards, it was because the circumstances of the country, and the inclinations of my gracious Master, did not admit of it."

His Lordship then proceeded to make some observations on the statements contained in the report of the Committee.

"With respect," said his Lordship, "to a sum of 10,000l. said to be advanced, I do not mean to make any objection to the fact of the advance, though it is impossible for me to say in what manner it was applied. The House are aware, that very soon after I became connected with the Administration, I was the confidential adviser of the Crown with respect to the affairs of Scotland. —In the course of the advice which I thought it my duty to give, I certainly pointed out modes in which this sum of 10,000l. might be usefully laid out in Scotland, but certainly I shall never hold myself bound to disclose the circumstances of this application. Neither private honour nor public duty could authorise such a disclosure.— When I was called before the commissioners of Naval Inquiry, I certainly did refuse to give an account of this, and of a further sum of forty thousand pounds advanced and expended for confidential services of Government, and I should have held myself culpable indeed if I suffered my sense of duty to the public to be overcome by any other consideration. To put the House in possession of some information of the advance of 23,000l. it will be necessary for me to refer to the circumstances of the Loyalty Loan. The House will remember, that, when that loan was proposed, it was judged proper that persons in high official situations should join their names to the subscription, with a view of encouraging so patriotic a measure.

"Among others of his Majesty's Ministers at that period, I engaged for a certain sum, and, to the best of my recollection, the money for paying the first instalment was sent from Scotland. Previous to the time when the second instalment was to be paid, the stocks had fallen, and it was by me thought proper that the money should be raised by some other means. Through the medium of Mr Coutts the money was advanced, but not without ample security. With respect to any interest for money advanced by Trotter on my account, it never appeared to me an object of any consideration, since, knowing that in the course of fourteen years, considerably upwards of 70,000l. of my property had passed through his hands, and therefore the balance, if there was any, could not be considerable.— From the confusion in the mode of keeping the accounts, this balance could not easily be ascertained. This however, I am quite persuaded, that advances of ten or twenty thousand pounds never could at one period have existed in Mr Trotter's favour on the general account. On the subject of the forty thousand pounds advanced to the house of Messrs Boyd and Benfield at a very trying crisis, I shall not now make many observations, as it is not at present the subject urged directly against my character. I certainly have only a shade of difference with Mr Pitt as to the circumstances which gave rise to this transaction. I undoubtedly did give my advice in favour of the propriety of the advance, and I take my full share of the merit or criminality of the business. The communication of Mr Raikes to Mr Pitt of the sums of money drawn out of the Bank for services not naval, or for the purpose of being lodged in the hands of a private banker, was made known to me at the period when it took place. In what particular manner I expressed myself to Mr Pitt, I cannot at this distance of time remember; but, I must have represented

sented the rumour as merely idle, and in that light I may undoubtedly have described it. The belief on my mind was, that by the proper construction of the act of Parliament no violation of law had taken place, and no loss to the public had been sustained. The loss sustained to the public by the defalcation of Jellicoe has been imputed to me as a matter of blame. I assure you, however, that I never have felt, in the whole of this business, so much at ease as in this transaction. The defalcation was antecedent to my connection with office, and therefore to me no sort of negligence or criminality can fairly be imputed. The release I obtained from the debt due to the public, under such circumstances, I considered not as matter at all of favour, but of strict justice: and if I had not obtained it, I should have had good grounds for saying, that I had experienced at the hands of the public harsh and severe treatment.

"There is one point on which I feel it peculiarly incumbent on me to make one or two observations. The subject to which I refer is the Release, stated to have been executed betwixt me and Mr Trotter, for the destruction of all documents relative to our mutual transactions. The existence of such a document has been construed into an evidence of my guilty participation with Trotter in the misapplication of the public money. If, however, either the evidence or the nature of the thing is looked to, this suspicion will appear to be totally void of truth. Let Gentlemen consider where the deed was executed. It was sent down to me for execution in Scotland, when at the distance of upwards of four hundred miles. How it came I cannot now ascertain, whether it was sent in a frank, or whether it was brought by a man of business especially employed for that purpose. This only I recollect, that it was signed at my son's house in the country, and that the only two witnesses were two menial servants. If I am asked whether any conversation ever took place on this subject with Trotter? I answer explicitly, No; and confident I am, if the same question were asked him, he would give a similar answer.—If I were again asked whether I ever gave Mr Spottiswood or his son any order to prepare such an instrument, I should answer unequivocally, No; and I am sure they would confirm the asseveration. Is it possible, then, to conceive, that, if such a document was of so vast importance, it should never have been canvassed in conversation betwixt the parties principally concerned? If it was so essential, why was it not settled by a personal interview, instead of the mode which I have described? Surely, if there were guilty connexions betwixt the two parties, and they were mutually afraid of vouchers appearing against them, common sense would have taught them to settle the business by a mutual agreement, to destroy documents of so dangerous a description. Is it to be believed, if any foul proceedings existed, that men of honour, like Mr Spottiswood and his son, were to be let into the secret, and put in possession of the very document by which the record of that guilt, of which the parties were afraid, should be perpetuated? What, however, renders the supposition still more absurd is, that the deed contained a clause of registration, and here an instrument, nominally intended to shelter guilt, was to be put on the records of a Court, where on any future occasion it might be appealed to, as an instrument of condemnation. But it is said as a ground of suspicion, that the document was drawn up about the precise time that the Naval Commissioners were appointed. This, Sir, is surely a strange sort of conclusion. If the appointment of the Naval Commissioners filled Mr Trotter and myself with such sudden dismay, the expedient we fell upon to get rid of our fears, was one of a very notable description. Instead of quietly consigning our papers to the flames, and thus evading all discovery, we draw up a bond of release, which these formidable Commissioners get possession of, and thus give rise to a thousand suspicions which could not otherwise have existed. In every view of the subject, therefore, the existence of the deed of release is no ground of suspicion. Its very existence is a proof that the vouchers destroyed were not of a nature which at all proved a participation of the profits of public money, improperly applied to purposes of private advantage. Whether negatively or positively considered,

ed, the existence of the deed is the reverse of suspicion."

His Lordship concluded by making a very pathetic appeal to the feelings of the House, represented the punishment of mind he had already suffered, and the wounds inflicted upon the feelings of his friends and relatives by the charges brought against him; charges which, he hoped, would be fully contraverted before he died; but, if he should descend to the grave without the opportunity of wiping off the calumnies heaped upon him, he trusted posterity would do justice to his character, and public services, and rescue his name from unmerited obloquy.

Lord Melville then withdrew, and Mr Whitbread, after a speech of considerable length, moved, "that Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours." Mr Bond thought farther punishment necessary, but did not approve of the mode suggested by Mr Whitbread.—He proposed as an amendment, "That the Attorney General be directed to prosecute Lord Melville, for the several offences alledged in the report of the Select Committee, and that he be directed to stay proceedings in the civil suit."

The House continued in debate till three o'clock in the morning, when an adjournment took place.

On Wednesday, June 12. the debate on the motion for impeaching Lord Melville was resumed, and warmly supported till near six o'clock in the morning, when a division took place—for Mr Whitbread's motion 195—against it 272—majority against the impeachment 77. A second division took place on Mr Bond's amendment—for it 238—against it 220—majority for a criminal prosecution 9. The same number of Members (467) voted on both divisions. The friends of Lord Sidmouth and Mr Wilberforce voted for the amendment. Neither Mr Pitt nor Mr Fox spoke.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Scots Appeals.

The following is an accurate list of the appeals from the Court of Session, heard before the House of Peers last Session, with their determinations generally—

1.—Glover *v.* Glover, respecting an arbitration—Both interlocutors *Affirmed*, with L.40 costs each.

2.—Hamilton and others *v.* Geddes.—*Affirmed.*

3.—Bannerman *v.* Bannerman.—*Affirmed*, with liberty to bring certain points again before the Court of Session.

4.—Earl of Kinnoul and others, *v.* M'Maule and others, respecting salmon fishings.—*Affirmed.*—Six other appeals respecting this question were *withdrawn*, without costs.

5.—Andrew Plane, Esq. trustee for Sir Andrew Cathcart, *v.* Earl of Cassilis, respecting the right to certain estates in Ayrshire.—*Affirmed* in part and *Remitted* in part.

6.—Mr Reoheid of Inverleith, *v.* Sir Alexander Kinloch, and a cross appeal respecting certain entailed estates.—*Affirmed* the original appeal, and *Remitted* the interlocutors complained of in the cross appeal, to be reconsidered.

7.—Campbell *v.* M'Nair.—*Remitted* to the Court of Session, with instructions.

Recapitulation.

Affirmed, -	4
Affirmed in part and remitted in part, - -	2
Remitted, - -	1
Total,	7
Withdrawn, -	6

During the last *twenty-one* Sessions of Parliament, *two hundred and fifty-one* appeals from the Court of Session have been determined by the House of Lords, only *thirty five* of which have been totally *Reversed.*—Many of them were questions of great intricacy and difficulty.

A great number of appeals remain for hearing.

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Monthly Register

For OCTOBER 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

BY an overland dispatch from Bombay, we have received important and gratifying intelligence, announcing the termination of the war, and the hope of a general peace being concluded. The details (which appeared in the London Gazette of October 8.) are in substance as follows:

"Holkar's active partizan, Meer Khan, having been expelled from the Rohilcand and the Doab, and compelled to go in search of employment, attended only by a predatory band of a few hundred horse, by the active exertions of Major General Smith, the latter joined the army before Bhurtpore, on the 23d of March. On the 29th of March a column of cavalry and another of infantry, commanded by Lord Lake and Lieut.-Colonel Don, marched to surprise Holkar's cavalry encamped at the distance of a few coss from Bhurtpore. The enemy having received information of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for flight. He, however, suffered some loss in his retreat by the fire of the infantry, and notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which 200 of the enemy were destroyed. A large quantity of baggage and cattle was taken.

"On the 1st of April, Lord Lake learning that Holkar had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position eight coss from Bhurtpore, determined again to surprise his encampment, and marched for that purpose early next morning.—Holkar, however, again had notice of his approach, and had sent off a part of his baggage. His Lordship found the enemy advantageously posted, but on the advance of the British troops, although it was still dark, and the arrangements for attack were made by the light of their own fires, they fled with precipitation. They were however charged in various directions, and suffered great loss. Our cavalry continued the pursuit until the enemy were entirely dispersed. They lost about 1000 men. Lord Lake left his camp at two in the morning, and returned at one P. M. after a march of fifty miles. On his return a body of infantry was observed moving in the direction of the jungle which surrounds Bhurtpore, but upon being charged by a squadron of the 8th dragoons, they threw down their arms, and were made prisoners, and proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, who had abandoned him, and were proceeding to offer their services to the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

"One of Holkar's officers, with the remains of his infantry and guns, having taken a position between Bhuttee and Dholhone, a detachment, under Capt. Royle, marched on the 26th of March to dislodge them. After a march of 12 coss, Captain R. came up with the enemy's cavalry on the 31st of March, and completely defeated them. On the 6th of April, Capt. R. received information that the principal body of the enemy, consisting of between 3 and 4000 men, cavalry and infantry, and three guns, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified town of Adawut Nuggar. Capt. R. arrived there on the morning of the 7th, and, notwithstanding the advantages of the enemy's position, compelled them, after an obstinate resistance, to retreat with the loss of their

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artillery and baggage. The cavalry pursued them to the distance of five coss, and killed great numbers of them. Twenty stand of colours, and a great number of muskets, of European manufacture, matchlocks, &c. were taken.

"Lord Lake having completed his arrangements for the recommencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, on the 9th of April changed his ground of encampment, and took up his final position for the attack. The Rajah, however, in consequence of the declining fortune of Holkar, and the preparations for attacking the town, was induced to sue for peace on the 25th of February.—The terms which he offered were, with some modifications, accepted by the Governor-General, and an agreement was entered into, on the 17th of April, by which the Rajah cedes to the Company the fortress of Deeg, and restores all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlet Rao Scindiah: he also engages to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company—three immediately, and the remainder by instalments. The son of the Rajah was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

"Holkar was reduced to the greatest distress.—The troops which still remained in his service were scarcely more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and these were harrassed and dispirited. Some accounts even state, that he had assumed the garb of a Faquier, and subsisted by begging.

"The official accounts add, that the dominions of the Company in Hindostan were in a state of tranquillity, that the banditti which had disturbed some of the districts had been expelled, and that Scindia had dispatched his Prime Minister to Bhurtpore, to act in concert with Lord Lake in the restoration of a general peace in India."

War on the Continent.

The Continental Journals contain much important information relative to the impending, or we should rather say, already commenced WAR ON THE CONTINENT. They furnish us with a series of State Papers, comprising the whole of the Diplomatic communications which have been exchanged between Austria and Russia, on the one part, and France on the other, since the delivery of M. Novosiltzoff's note to the Court of Berlin. Of these important documents what follows will be found a satisfactory abstract:

In the end of August, a note was presented by the French Minister Bacher to the Diet of Ratisbon, in which an attempt was made to throw on Russia, and Austria, but particularly on the latter, the odium of renewing the horrors of war, and which charged those powers with being the instruments of England; and England was, according to the usual style of the present Government of France, characterised as an interested disturber of the repose of the Continent, whom the French Government was about to restrain, by conquest and subjugation, from all further interference in concerns that could be more satisfactorily regulated and disposed of without her aid.

In reply to this note, an Imperial Rescript was presented to the Diet of Ratisbon, by the Austrian Imperial Minister, of which (as the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty are more fully explained in the accompanying papers) it is only here necessary to say, that it is dignified and vigorous—temperate, though firm—and moderate, without being mean. It says, that experience has proved it to be the intention and system of Bonaparte to get possession of all the weak and feeble states; that no reliance is to be placed on his promises and professions; and "that Austria offered its mediation for the restoration of peace and tranquillity, which France refused; that France does not wish for peace—for that situation is not peace, but more destructive than war, in which a single Power, formidable by its greatness alone, remains armed, and is prevented by no opposition from occupying with its troops, oppressing, and subjecting one independent peaceable State after another."

The Austrian note then accuses Bonaparte of encouraging the German Princes to take up arms against the Head of the Empire—and concludes by calling upon the German States to second those measures, "without which the salutary views of Austria and Rus-

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ple cannot be carried into effect; for it is evident that the possibility of maintaining a real peace depends on being prepared with those effectual means, which, in case it should be impossible to attain the object wished, can alone furnish the last hope of deliverance and succour."

Along with this Receipt were laid before the Diet the whole of the Diplomatic Correspondence between Austria and France since M. Novosiltzoff's recal from Berlin. The first of these important documents is the Declaration of the Court of Vienna, delivered at Paris on the 5th, and at St Petersburgh on the 7th of August, offering a mediation; the subject of which is already before our Readers. The second is a note from M. Talleyrand, in reply, delivered to Count Cobentzel at Paris on the 13th August.—In this note the offer of negociation is distinctly and decisively rejected, on the ground of its not being likely to be effectual, after the treatment the Emperor Napoleon has received from Russia and Great Britain. An offensive note, replete with false assertions, was, he says, the sole result of M. Novosiltzoff's mission. As to Great Britain, he affirms that the mediation of Austria would be unavailing, the British Government having determined not to think of peace till it has lost every hope of rekindling the flames of war upon the Continent. But it, he adds, the Emperor of Germany will declare that he will in no case enter into any hostile project against France, the British Cabinet will immediately see the necessity of returning to the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens.—A bribe is offered to the Emperor as the price of his supineness. Napoleon, immediately after he has forced England to accept peace, will separate the Crown of France from that of Italy. Entering into a view of the Austrian force in Italy, and contrasting it with the French, M. Talleyrand hints, that if the former be continued, the Emperor will be obliged to believe that Austria meditates the renewal of hostilities. M. Talleyrand makes the Austrian force in Italy 72,000 men, while that of France did not exceed 50,000, including the Neapolitan division of 15,000. His own *Moniteurs*, however, of May and June, give the lie to this statement. From them it appears that the French force in Italy was then little short of 100,000 men, exclusive of the Italian corps; and the journalists boast that France never had so powerful an army in Italy as at that moment. M. Talleyrand concludes his declaration with hoping that Austria will resolve to imitate the conduct of Prussia, and declare that she will not enter into any hostile project against France—that she will reduce her whole force to the peace establishment, diminish her army in Italy, and withdraw her troops from the Tyrol.

Three days after the delivery of this note to the Austrian Ambassador, a second note was presented, more decisive in its tone, and more positive in its demands, than the first. It sets out with reminding the Emperor of Germany of Bonaparte's *forbearance* and *moderation* in the two last wars, in which he had conquered the greatest part of the Austrian possessions—a forbearance and moderation which had given him a right to depend upon the pacific and amicable dispositions of Austria. He demands, however, 1st, That the regiments sent to Italy and the Tyrol be withdrawn.—2dly, That the camp fortifications be discontinued.—3dly, That the troops in Carinthia, Styria, Friuli, and the Venetian territory, be reduced to the amount at which they were six months ago.—And, lastly, That Austria declare to England her determination to take no part in the present dispute. The note concludes by declaring, that if the Emperor shall be obliged to repel force by force, he will not commit the fault of waiting till the Russians have joined the Austrians.

The next of these important documents is the Emperor of Russia's Declaration to the Court of Vienna, in answer to its offer of mediation. His Imperial Majesty refers to M. Novosiltzoff's Note for an explanation of the motives which had induced him to recall that negociator, and to the fresh obstacles interposed by Bonaparte at the very moment that Russia was thus offering to negociate for peace. Still, however, although anticipating, from past experience, a similar conduct on the part of Bonaparte, his Imperial Majesty expresses his readiness to accede to the proffered mediation of the Court of Vienna, as soon as France manifests a similar disposition; but he thinks it necessary to march two armies

armies of 50,000 men each, to the Danube, to prevent Bonaparte from continuing his aggressions during the period of negociation, and he invites the Emperor of Germany to adopt a similar precaution.

The last and most important document is a declaration from the Court of Vienna to the French Government, bearing date the 3d of September.—It sets out with that incontrovertible principle, that the maintenance of peace between states depends, not upon a mere abstinence from attacking each other, but upon the strict fulfilment of treaties,—it refers to the violation of the stipulations of the peace of Luneville by France, particularly of the article which guarantees the independence of the Italian, Batavian, and Helvetic republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments—it dwells upon the refusal, by France, of all explanation and discussion, and upon the adoption of the language of menace, instead of the principle of mediation. "The maintenance of general tranquillity," it is observed, "requires that each Power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquility is troubled, when any Power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations nor on treaties; when she speaks, after peace, of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every Sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitress, to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquility and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the Continent; and, evading an answer to the remonstrances of the Powers nearest the danger, assembles troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence."

The note proceeds to shew, that the preparations of France, and her neglect of all the means of maintaining and securing a true peace, provoked the preparations of Austria—it states, that the Emperor of Germany avoided every thing that was precipitate, and still relied upon the assurances which Bonaparte had given to himself, that he did not entertain any plans of further aggrandizement, or of encroachment upon the independence of the Italian States; and which assurance he had also given to the Emperor of Russia.

Adverting to the recent attempt at negociation, it is observed, that "his Majesty the Emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the King of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important interests of the Continent. This restriction, combined with the relations existing between the King of England and the Court of St Petersburgh, induced his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Notwithstanding the suspension of all official relations with France, his Majesty did not hesitate to employ his mediation, to dispatch an Ambassador for that purpose, and to make application to the Sovereign of France to furnish him with passports.

"The hopes, however, to which these pacific steps gave birth speedily vanished. At the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the Russian negociator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent States in Italy. From that instant the Emperor Alexander conceived that his character must have been compromised as a mediator. On the other hand, French armies were rapidly assembled in Italy, without any regard to the promises given that no military preparations should take place in that country. An encampment of 30,000 men in the plain of Marengo, was speedily followed by another encampment of 40,000 on the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Austro-Venetian provinces. His Ma-

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jesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate sentiments, were not met by such sentiments on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the necessary measures for asserting his just rights, and maintaining the dignity of his Empire.

"The Emperor arms not with hostile views; he arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England.—Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years menaces, does not seem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Austria and Russia, by enterprises which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The Emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France," &c.

After adverting to the pacific dispositions of the Emperor of Russia, to the desire of both Courts to renew the negociation, and to conclude a just and moderate arrangement, and to the march of the Russian troops to give effect to the negociation, the note concludes with this explicit declaration—

"As a demonstration of the rectitude of the sentiments entertained by the two Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby formally declared,

"That they are ready to enter into a negociation with France, for maintaining the peace of the Continent on the most moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity:

"That whatever shall be the issue of the negociations, and even should the commencement of hostilities become unavoidable, they, at the same time, pledge themselves to abstain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France; or to alter the state of possession, and the legally existing relations in the German Empire; or, in the slightest degree, to injure the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whose dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to their utmost.

"Finally, that the sentiments of Great Britain are conformable with those herein expressed, and that she has displayed the same moderate disposition for the restoration of peace between her and France."

Oct. 1805.

SCOTLAND.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

Elected Oct. 1.

The Magistrates and Council of this city went in procession to the Old Church, the High Church being under repair, when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Thomas Macknight, one of the ministers of this city, from Jeremiah, chap. xxvii. verse 5.—"I have made the earth, and given it unto whom it seemed meet unto me." After divine service, they returned to the Council Chamber, and elected the following Magistrates for the ensuing year:

The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM FETTES of Wamphray, Bart. Lord Provost, re-elected.

Richard Bannatine, Esq.
John Walker, Esq.
Archibald M'Kinlay, Esq.
John Dick, Esq. } Bailies.

William Coulter, Esq. Dean of Guild.
James Dewar, Esq. Treasurer.
John Muir, Esq. Old Provost.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.
John Turnbull, Esq.
James Goldie, Esq.
Abram Newton, Esq. } Old Bailies.

George White, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.
Peter Hill, Esq. Old Treasurer and College Treasurer.

Merchant Counsellors—Mess. Rob. Scott Moncrieffe, jun. James Spittal, John Mill.

Trades Counsellors—John Young, Josiah Maxton.

Ordinary Council Deacons—Wm. White, *Convener*, John Rae, James Mackenzie John Squair, Thomas Malcolm, jun. James Thomson.

Extraordinary Council Deacons—Jo. Bathgate, William Kennedy, Matthew Sherriff, John Paton, William Fraser, jun. Alex. Logan, James Denholm, David Pollock.

James Goldie, Esq. Admiral of Leith.
John Turnbull, Esq. Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.
Abram Newton, Esq. Baron Bailie of Easter and Wester Portsburgh.
Robert Scott Moncrieffe, Esq. Captain of the Orange Colours.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

Leith—Mess. Peter Wood, Wm. Mowbray, Bailies.

Canongate and Calton—Mess. George Rae, William Arnot, Bailies.

Easter and Wester Portsburgh—Mess. Robert Simpson, David Smith, Bailies.

Thurs-

Thursday Sept. 12. the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their respective Inaugural Dissertations.

Of Scotland.—Alex. Macdonald, Alex. Halliday, James Saunders, David Maclagan, Gilbert Maccraken, John Mitchell, John Charles Ogilvie, John Macleod, and Arthur Edmonston.

England.—Alexander Robert Sutherland, Wm. Greaves, and Mathew Gleave.

Wales.—William Bulkely Parry.

Ireland.—G. Galbraith Wray, James Gloster, Charles Murphy, Edmund Glover, Wm. Wigmore, Patrick Kean, Henry Blennerhasset, Archibald Nicolls, and Henry Harris.

Virginia.—John Raines Lucas.

Antigua.—David Aird.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall—Oct. 4. 1805.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to be the Keeper of his Palace or Mansion-house at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, commonly called the King's House or the Queen's House, within his manor of East Greenwich, in the said county, with the Garden next adjoining thereto, and the Old Tilt Yard there, and also of his Park called Greenwich Park, to the said Palace or House adjoining, with the Lodges and other Buildings situate therein.

October 5.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Sir Francis John Hartwell, of Dalehall, in the County of Essex, Knight.

Lieutenant-General John Doyle, Colonel of his Majesty's 78th regt. of foot.

Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow-House, in the county of Essex, Esq.

Claude Champion de Crespigny, of Champion Lodge, in Surry, L.L.D.

Manasseh Lopez, of Maristow-House, in the county of Devon, Esq. M. P. for New Romney, with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco, Esq.

John Geers Cotterell, of Garnons, in the county of Hereford, Esq.

William Hillary, of Danbury-place, in the county of Essex, and of Riggshouse, in the county of York, Esq.

Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvin, in the county of Perth, Esq.

Lord Harrowby to be ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Berlin. George Hammond Esq. to be Principal Secretary to said Embassy. And —— Montagu, Esq. to be Secretary to Lord Harrowby.

Lord Cathcart to be ambassador at the Court of St Petersburgh.

The Right Hon. Charles Long to be Secretary of State for Ireland, in room of Nicholas Vansittart, Esq. resigned.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, to be Chief Baron of the court of Exchequer in Ireland, in room of Lord Avonmore, deceased.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Dublin, in room of the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

George Watson, Esq. is appointed a Commissioner of Excise, in England, in room of Edward Fisher, Esq. deceased.

James Hume, and John Williams, Esqrs. Commissioners of Customs, in room of Thomas Boone, resigned, and William Stiles deceased.

James Shaw, Esq. alderman and scrivener, is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. He is a native of Ayrshire, and it is said is the first Scotsman who ever held that high office.

Dr Thomas Hay physician in Edinburgh, to be surgeon to the garrison there, in room of Mr Bennet deceased.

Mr David Melville is appointed Steward Clerk of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the room of the late Alexander Gordon of Campbelton, Esq.

Mr Andrew Lang, writer in Selkirk, is appointed sheriff clerk of Selkirkshire, in room of Jo. Lang his father, deceased.

The King has been pleased to grant unto James Ross, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Catherine his wife, only daughter and sole heiress of James Farquharson, late of Invercauld, Esq. deceased, his royal licence to take and use the surname, and bear the arms of Farquharson of Invercauld.

On the 23d October, on the resignation of Professor Dalzell, the Town-Council of Edinburgh re-elected him, with Mr George Dunbar, joint professors of Greek in that university.

ECCLE-

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The King has appointed Dr Robert Muter one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in room of Dr Alex. Carlyle, deceased.

The Duke of Roxburghe has presented the Rev. John Campbell to the church of Selkirk, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Robertson.

The Duke of Hamilton has presented the Rev. James Greig to the church of Dalserf.

The Marquis of Abercorn has presented the Rev. Mr John Thomson, minister of Daily, Ayrshire, to be minister of Duddingston, in room of the Rev. Wm. Bennet deceased.

The King has also presented the Rev. Charles Cuninghame to the church of Daily, vacant by the translation of Mr John Thomson.

Mark Pringle, Esq. of Clifton, has presented Mr Wm. Faichney, preacher, to the church of Linton, in the presbytery of Kelso.

Sir John Sinclair has presented the Rev. William Macintosh, minister of Berridale, to the church of Thurso.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

War-Office, Sept. 7.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Field Marshal his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, K. G. to be Colonel of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards, vice his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, deceased. Lieut. General his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be Colonel of the Coldstream regt. of Foot Guards, vice the Duke of York. Gen. his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, to be Field Marshal of the Forces.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Bowyer to be Commander in chief of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in room of Sir Wm. Myers deceased.

The Earl of Harrington to be Commander in chief of the army in Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to be Col. of the London Volunteer corps of Loyal North Britons, vice Lord Reay, resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, At Madras, Major Ross of the 22d light dragoons, to Miss Sydenham, daughter of the late Major-General Sydenham.

Lately at Calcutta, Archibald Kelso, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M'Harg.

Aug. 23. At Prestonkirk, the Rev Rob. Moore, minister of Oldhamstocks, to Miss Macqueen, daughter of the Rev. Dan. Macqueen, minister of Preston.

25. At Abbey Church, near Clonmell, Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. to Miss Bagwell, of Marlfield.

29. At Feddinch, in Fife, P. Lindesay, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Miss Charlotte Lindesay, daughter of the deceased Wm. Lindesay of Feddinch, Esq.

29. At London, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late Lord Tyrconnel.

Sept. 5. At Colwich, in Staffordshire, James Macdonald, Esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Miss Elizabeth Sparrow, second daughter of John Sparrow of Bishton, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, John Bushby Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, to Miss E. H. Camac, daughter of Wm. Camac, Esq.

10. At Montrose, Malcolm Laing of Strynzie, Esq. to Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of the late Thomas Carnegie, Esq. of Craigo.

10. At Lancaster, John Macdonald, Esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, of Preston. The young lady, in a frenzy of mind, at a reproof received from her father, was about to plunge into the canal, when the above gentleman providentially passing that way, ingenuously inquired the cause of such rashness, and being answered, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and has married her.

12. At Edinburgh, Wm. Kennedy Laurie, Esq. of Redcastle, to Miss William Cockburn, youngest daughter of Alex. Cockburn, Esq. of St George's in Grenada.

13. At Logie Almond House, Robert Stewart, Esq. of Alderston, to Mrs Cecil, youngest sister of the Right Hon. William Drummond of Logie Almond.

16. At Pitlour House, Fifeshire, James Paterson of Carpow, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Hay, daughter of the late John Hay Balfour of Leys and Randerston, Esq.

17. At Hamilton, Colonel Matthew Baillie of Carnbroe, to Mrs Crosse, eldest daughter of John Boyes, Esq. of Wellhall.

17. At Lainshaw, the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, to Miss Anne Cuninghame, daughter of the late William Cuninghame, Esq. of Lainshaw.

17. At

17. At Hempriggs, Caithness, Garden Duff, Esq. of Hatton, to Miss Louisa Dunbar, eldest daughter of Sir Benjamin Dunbar, Bart.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr John Ross, writer to the signet, to Miss Moncrieffe, daughter of the late John Moncrieffe, Esq. of Sauchopewoodend.

23. At Kilmarnock, Mr Alexander Murdoch, writer in Ayr, to Miss Agnes Tod, daughter of the late Rev. Michael Tod, minister of Dreghorn.

30. At Campsie, Archibald Buchanan, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, Esq. of Kilwinnet.

30. At Burntisland, Adam Pearson, Esq. Secretary of Excise, to Miss Mary Ogilvie, daughter of James Ogilvie, Esq. late collector of excise.

—. At London, John Walcot, Esq. to Lady Douglas.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Brown, of the Forfarshire militia, to Miss Agnes Williamson, second daughter of Joseph Williamson, Esq. Clerk of Teinds.

Oct. 4. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Rattray, writer to the signet, to Miss Rachael Milne, daughter of the deceased Mr Thomas Milne, merchant in Edinburgh.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr John Turnbull, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Euphemia Mackie, daughter of Mr William Mackie farmer in Ormiston. (*See Deaths.*)

5. At Budgate, Hugh Rose, Esq. of Kilravock, to Miss Katherine Baillie, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Baillie of Dunain.

—. At Campsie, the Rev. J. Thomson, to Miss Anna Brown, youngest daughter of Robt. Brown, Esq. of Kilwinnet.

7. At Barholm House, Andrew Livingston of Airds, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M'Culloch, second daughter of the deceased John M'Culloch of Barholm, Esq.

7. At Greenock, Captain Archibald M'Neil, 66th regt. to Miss Elizabeth M'Neil, daughter of the deceased Hector M'Neil, Esq. of Canna.

13. At Kilmore, near Dublin, Joseph Williamson, Esq. Principal Clerk of Teinds, to Mrs Sarah Dove, relict of Robert Sinclair Lynd, Esq. late surgeon in his Majesty's navy.

15. At London, Lieut. Col. J. Willoughby Gordon, 92d regt. Secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to Miss Bennet.

17. At Cunoquhy, William Lindesay of Feddinch, Esq. to Miss Paterson, daughter of the late George Paterson, of Cunoquhy, Esq.

17. At Powderham Castle, Lord Edward Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Courtenay, sister to Viscount Courtenay.

—. At London, Sir Robert Peele, Bart. M. P. for Tamworth, to Miss Clarke, sister of Sir William Clarke, Bart.

18. At Polmont Park, William Murray, Esq. of Polmaise, to Miss Grace Speirs, daughter of the deceased Alex. Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie.

23. At Edinburgh, Brig. Gen. Hon. Alex. Hope, youngest brother of the Earl of Hopeton, to Miss Georgina Brown, youngest daughter of George Brown, Esq. late commissioner of Excise.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a son.

23. Mrs Rose Innes of Netherdale, a son.

—. Mrs Taylor of Kirktonhill, a son.

—. At Stainton in Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

—. The Countess of Bristol, a son.

29. At Sanson house, Berwickshire, the Lady of General Francis Dundas, a son.

—. The Countess of Westmoreland, a son.

—. The Lady of Lord Viscount Gormanstown, a daughter.

—. The Lady of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a daughter.

Oct. 2. At Monreith, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, younger of Monreith, a son.

4. Mrs Ogilvie of Tannadice, a daughter.

—. Mrs Stewart of Crosshill, a son.

—. Lady Marg. Walpole, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of the Hon. James Abercrombie, a daughter.

5. Mrs Robertson of Prenderguest, a daughter.

6. At Swinton house, Mrs Swinton, a daughter.

—. At Vienna, the Empress of Germany, an Archduke, who was next day baptized by the name of Joannes-Nepomucenus-Carolus-Franciscus-Josephus-Felix.

Oct. 8. At Walmer House, near Deal, the Lady of Sir John Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart. a daughter.

9. At Cantray, Mrs Davidson of Cantray, a son and heir.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Crawfuird, wife of Mr Arch. Crawfuird, writer to the signet, a son.

—. The Viscountess Duncan, a son and heir.

—. At Conheath, Mrs Connel, a son.

—. Mrs Stenhouse, jun. of Southfod, a son.

—. Mrs Callander of Craigforth, a daughter.

14. At London, the Lady of Lord Henry Stuart, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Morehead, spouse of the Rev. Robert Morehead, a son.

17. At Kemback-house, in Fife, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Glass, a daughter.

—. At London, Countess Conyngham, a son.

DEATHS.

1804. *August* 23. At Calcutta, Mr Adolphus Sceales, eldest son of Mr Adolphus Sceales merchant, Leith.

Oct. At Guzerat, in India, Lieutenant George Thomson, 65th reg. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, of the Relief Church, Edinburgh.--And in Dec. Capt. William Ferrier, of the same reg.

Nov. 24. At Calcutta, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Major John Maclean, aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief of Ceylon.

Dec. 6. At Bombay, Capt. John Matheson, of the military establishment there, and late paymaster to the detachment of troops at Poonah; a man of great kindness of heart and incorruptible integrity.

28. In the Vizagapatam district, the Hon. Mrs Murray, Lady of the Hon. Keith Murray, Collector there, and daughter of the late Sir William Dalrymple of Cowsland, Bart.

At the fort of Ghod, in India, Lieut. James Oliphant of the 11th native infantry, eldest son of the Rev. Mr Oliphant, minister of Largo in Fife.

Jan. 11. Of the wounds he received in one of the unsuccessful assaults on the fortress of Bhurtpore, Capt. John Wallace, 15th native infantry, major of brigade to Col. Maitland, and son of the late William Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill.

March 3. At Ramnad, in India, James Gordon, Esq. late Paymaster-General at Ceylon.

May 23. At St Thomas's, of an apoplexy, Norman M'Leod, Esq. merchant.

June. At Grenada, of the yellow fever, aged 17, Mr Thomas Wilson, son of the Rev. Dr James Wilson, minister of Falkirk.

June. On board the Northumberland man of war, in the West Indies, Mr James Fairholme, second son of the late William Fairholme, of Chapel, Esq.

July 31. At Montreal, Andrew Macgill, Esq. of Glasgow, an eminent Canadian merchant.

—. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr James Mitchell, merchant.

Lately, At Barbadoes, Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Myers, Bart. Commander in Chief in the Leeward Islands.

At Barbadoes, Col. Brinley, Quarter-Master-General and Barrack-Master General of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands.

At Curacoa, the Hon. Captain J. Murray, of La Franchise frigate, son of the Earl of Dunmore.

July. At Bareuth, in Franconia, Colonel Archibald M'Arthur, formerly of his Majesty's 60th regiment.

Lately, at Vienna, the Right Hon. Richard Meade, Earl of Clanwilliam, in Ireland, Viscount Clanwilliam, Baron Guilford, and a Baronet. His Lordship married, at Schuschitz in Bokemia, the Countess of Thunn, third daughter of Joseph Count of Thunn, and Wilhelmina Countess of Utfeld, one of the most ancient families in Germany. Her Ladyship died in childbed August 8. 1804, and left three children; Richard, the present Earl, now ten years old, and two daughters. His Lordship married again in June last, Lady Shuldham, who survives him. His Lordship was in his 39th year, and had resided many years on the continent.

Lately, At Lintz in Germany, the Imperial minister, Count Lehrbach.

Aug. 12. At Paris, the ci-devant Duke de Fitz-James. He was upwards of 60 years of age.

—. At ditto, aged 73, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the ancient Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, one of the most learned men in Europe.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Robertson of Lude, wife of Brig. Gen. Robertson.

Aug.

Aug. 21. At Tullymore, Dr Scott, of the 23d light dragoons.

21. At Quebec, of the gout in his stomach, Lieut. Gen. Peter Hunter, Col. of the 9th foot, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and Commander in chief of the troops in both Canadas. There is now in Canada neither Governor, Lieut. Governor, nor chief justice. The command of the troops devolves on Lieut.-Col. Bowes, of the 6th regiment.

23. At London, Evan Barclay, Esq. only brother to the late Robert Barclay Allardyce, Esq. of Ury.

—. At London, Sir Charles Marsh, banker, and a Colonel in the army.

26. At Elson, near Portsmouth, Capt. Sir Frederick Thesiger, agent for prisoners of war at that port.

26. At London, Capt. John Stukely Somerset, of the Royal Navy.

27. At Salisbury, in the 82d year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. Her Ladyship was the sixth and youngest daughter of George Henry, seventh Earl of Kinnoul.

27. At Coldstream, Henry Buchan Esq. second son of George Buchan of Kello, Esq.

28. At Kirkwall, Mrs Baikie of Tankerness.

29. At Cupar Fife, Miss Elizabeth Wedderburn Arthur, eldest daughter of Wm. Arthur Esq.

30. At Dalkeith, Mr Arch. Simpson, brewer.

31. At Sidmouth, aged 50, after a long illness, Dr James Currie, F.R.S. &c. formerly an eminent Physician in Liverpool; a gentleman well known for his many valuable publications on medical subjects. He was the editor of the elegant edition of the works of Burns, the Ayrshire bard, in 4 vols. 8vo. and author of the life prefixed to that edition.

Sept. 4. At Wath, near Doncaster, suddenly, Mr Walter Reikie, surgeon, formerly of Edinburgh.

14. At Ardvar, in the county of Sutherland, Capt. John Scobie.

17. At Milton, Capt. Angus Macdonald, of Milton.

—. At London, aged 90, Mrs Munster, relict of Gen. Munster, and eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden.

20. At Arbroath, after a long and severe illness, Mr David Robertson, merchant there. He closed a life of exemplary piety and charity by an act of characteristic benevolence, in bequeathing upwards of six hundred pounds for the relief of the poor in several parishes.

20. At Selkirk, Mr William Rodger incle manufacturer there.

20. At Aikenhead, near Glasgow, aged 64, Robert Scot, Esq. banker, Glasgow.

—. At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, B. A. Vicar of Wooler, in Northumberland, and formerly minister of St George's chapel, Edinburgh.

22. At Capenoch, Miss Sandilands, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Sandilands.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Flora Macdonald, spouse of the Rev. Dr John Tough, minister of the chapel of ease in St Cuthbert's parish, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr M'Donald, minister of Durness.

24. At Manse of Hoy, in Orkney, Mrs Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr Gavin Hamilton, minister of that parish.

24. At London, in his 63d year, Mr William Byrne, a distinguished landscape engraver.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Burnet, daughter of the late James Burnet of Barns, Esq.

27. In Gloucestershire, James Rooke, Esq. of Bigswear-House, a General in the army, Colonel of the 38th regiment, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. While out hunting, he had just fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horse in an apoplexy.

29. At Leith, Miss Bull, daughter of the late Mr John Bull merchant in Leith.

29. At Kilmarnock, Miss Sarah Fairlie, daughter of James Fairlie, Esq.

—. At Cathlaw, Mrs Hamilton of Westport.

30. At Dunipace, Robert Spottiswood Esq. of Dunipace.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr James Watson, writer to the signet.

Lately, at the Sciennes, Edinburgh, Wm. Ritchie, huntsman, in the 100th year of his age. He was a very sober man, had an aversion to spirits, and was never drunk in his life. He was always very

very healthy, and retained his faculties to the last.

Oct. 1. At London, George Peters, Esq. eldest son of Mr Peters, banker in London, and Captain George Clarke, of the Royal Navy. They were both unfortunately drowned in the Thames, by the upsetting of a small boat.—Captain Clarke was well known, and universally respected in the service.

1. At Banff, Mr Alexander Pirie, merchant there, a man of great probity and industry, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. By a deed of mortification, he dispones a house and garden to be employed for establishing a free English school, with the sum of L.1200 for support of the institution.

2. At Brighton, Mrs Crouch, a celebrated actress.

2. At Cork, Mrs Jean Macdowall Napier, wife of William Augustus Kellet, Esq. banker in Cork, and daughter of the deceased Colonel William Napier, late of Culcreuch.

—. At Stockholm, his Royal Highness Charles Gustavus, Grand Duke of Finland, second son of the King of Sweden.

4. Near Enniskillen, Capt. Sir James Rivers, of the 3d dragoon guards. He was out on a shooting party, when his gun went off, and killed him almost instantaneously.

4. At Cheltenham, David Scott of Duninald, Esq. Member of Parliament for the burghs of Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St Andrews, and Cupar; a gentleman no less respected and esteemed as a private individual, than eminent and honourable in his mercantile and public capacity.

—. At Kirkudbright, Matthew Miller, Esq. merchant in London.

—. At Greenock, Mr William Campbell, eldest son of Mr William Campbell, town clerk

6. At Paisley, Mr Robert Colquhoun, preacher of the gospel.

6. At Alvie, the Rev. John Gordon, minister of that parish.

7. At Glasgow, Mr John Wilson, surgeon in Kilmarnock.

7. At Kilmarnock, Mr William Brown, writer there.

—. At Old Bason near Glasgow, Mrs Baird, spouse of Mr Hugh Baird, civil engineer.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hannah Cunningham, relict of Mr Geo. Stewart, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Cunningham, Esq. of Balgonie and Bowerhouses.

9. At Dundee, suddenly, universally regretted, and leaving a disconsolate family of ten children to lament her death, Mrs Helen Hardie, wife of Mr John Butterworth, merchant there.

—. At Gatton park, aged 16, Cornet Alex. Wood, eldest son of Col. Mark Wood, of Gatton.

—. William Clarke, Esq. banker in Liverpool.

10. Near Kinghorn, Mr John Bennet, Surgeon in Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the Loyal Edinburgh Spearmen, and surgeon of Edinr. castle.

11. At Perth, the Right Hon. George Lord Kinnaird.—And at Ballendean, in that county, on the 21st, Lady Kinnaird. His Lordship had been for some years in a bad state of health, but was so well as to be able to attend, along with his Lady and Miss Kinnaird, the amusements usually given during the week of the Perth Hunt, which began on the 7th of October. His Lordship was suddenly seized, while sitting at table after dinner, with a fit of apoplexy, and expired the same evening. This sudden stroke so affected Lady Kinnaird, that she was seized with a kind of stupor, from which she never recovered. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles, (now Lord Kinnaird), M. P. for Leominster.

—. At Kirkudbright, J. Dalyell, Esq. of Barncrosh, agent for the Bank of Scotland there.

11. At Hamilton, Mr James M'Donald, writer there.

12. At Edinburgh, Daniel Alexander Lockhart, fourth son of Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, Esq. of Carnwath.

13. At Barochney-house, near Glasgow, Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Atholl, and countess of Atholl, and Baroness Strange, in her own right, and Lady of Mann, sole heiress of that island. Her Grace was daughter of James, second Duke of Atholl, and widow of John, late Duke of Atholl, and mother to the present Duke; besides whom, she has left six younger children. Her Grace was in her 75th year.

13. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Tait, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Tait, surveyor of the Customs at Leith.

Oct.

Oct. 14. At London, after a short illness, Brig. Gen. Ferdinand Beckwith, third son of the late Major Gen. Beckwith, one of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr Wishart, minister in Edinburgh.

16. At Edinburgh, aged 81, Mr David Beatson, many years session clerk of that city.

16. At Aberdeen, Miss Mary Arbuthnot Urquhart, daughter of the deceased William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston.

17. At Stirling, Mrs Mary Bell Gray, relict of John Moir, Esq. writer to the signet.

18. At Edinburgh, of a few hours illness, aged 57, Mr William Mackie, farmer at Ormiston, East Lothian; much respected as an experienced agriculturist. He has left a widow, and a large family of seven sons and two daughters, to lament his loss.

21. At Dundee, Robert Jobson, Esq. late and original Cashier of the Dundee Bank; and on the forenoon of the same day, John Jobson, his son.

22. At Fleurs, his Grace William Ker, Duke and Earl of Roxburghe, Marquis of Bowmont, Earl of Kelso, Cessford, and Caverton, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Ker, and Baron Bellenden of Broughton. His Grace was in the 77th year of his age, and married in 1789, Mary, one of the daughters of Captain Bechinoe, of the royal navy, and niece of Sir John Smith of Sydley, in Dorsetshire, Bart. now his widow, by whom he has left no issue.

22. At St Martin's, Perthshire, Miss Cecilia Macdonald, only daughter of Wm. Macdonald, Esq. of St Martin's, writer to the signet.

22. At his house of Prestick, near Ayr, of an apoplexy, Mr Alexander Walker, writer in Edinburgh.

22. At Rosemount, Ayrshire, William Fullerton, Esq. of Rosemount.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Oct. 5.	——	3¼ ½ pr.	58½ ⅜
11.	186	3¾	—— 58½ ⅝
18.	——	3½ ¾	—— 58½ ⅝
24.	——	4¼	—— 59¾

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 4.	60 80	37 42	25 34	50 56
11.	60 76	32 37	26 34	52 58
18.	60 74	32 35	25 33	50 56
25.	60 74	33 38	24 33	52 58

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. 4.	46 0	30 0	23 0	22 0
11.	41 0	31 0	21 0	20 0
18.	41 0	32 0	22 0	22 0
25.	40 0	34 0	23 0	24 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
		d.	d.		d. s.
Oct. 1.	250	18	17½	60	15 1
8.	360	18	17½	45	15 1
15.	200	17	16	50	15 1
22.	280	17	16	68	15 1
29.	260	17	16	60	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The conclusion of the Life of the Ettrick Shepherd will appear in our next, as will also *The Auld Webster.*

In consequence of recent political events, the poem entitled *Buonaparte's coming* will hardly now be applicable. *The Drinkin' O* will appear in our next.